

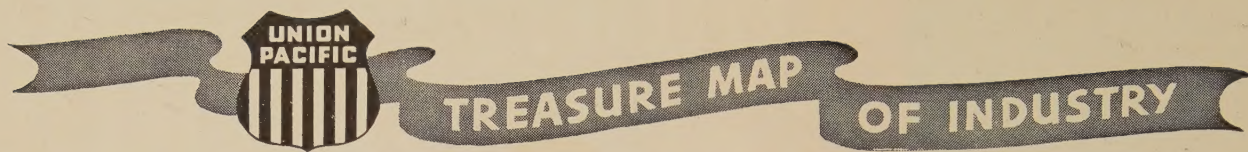
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO



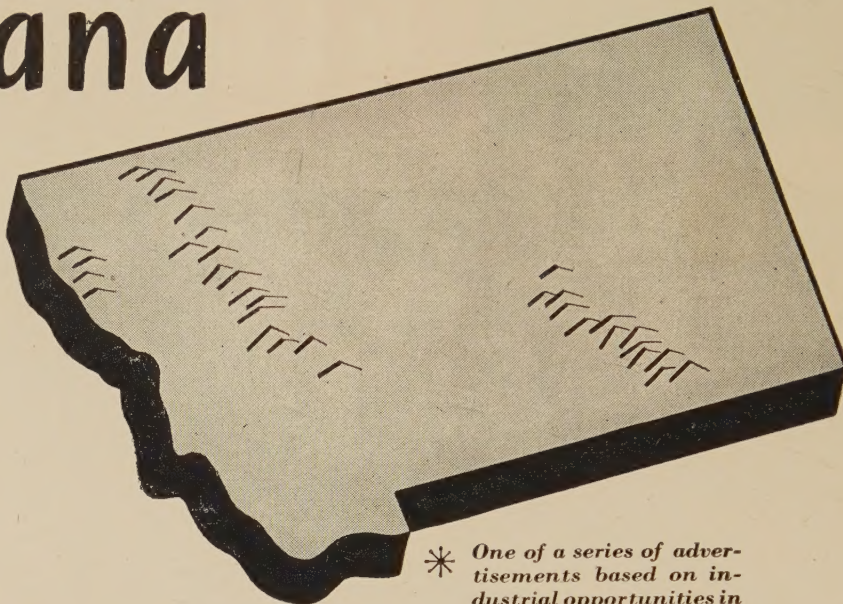
November 12, 1947

Published Twice Monthly



Montana

WEALTH OF MINERAL DEPOSITS
IMMENSE COAL RESERVES
LARGE LUMBER PRODUCTION
AVAILABLE WATER POWER
ABUNDANT LIVESTOCK
VALUABLE WOOL CLIP
VARIED AGRICULTURE
TREMENDOUS WHEAT YIELD
SCENIC BEAUTY



* One of a series of advertisements based on industrial opportunities in the states served by the Union Pacific Railroad.

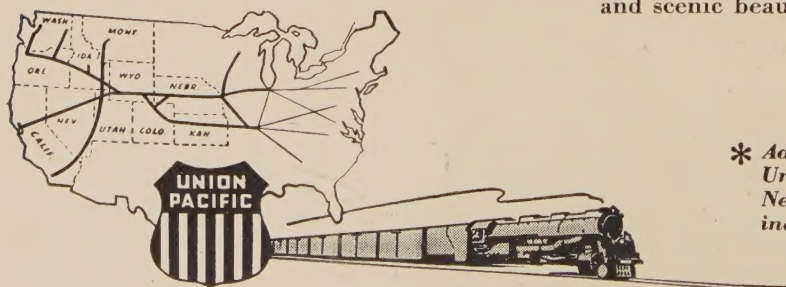
Known as the "Treasure State," Montana is richly endowed with raw materials essential to industrial production. Among the many metallic minerals are silver, copper, lead, manganese, chromium and molybdenum. Coal reserves have been estimated at over 400 billion tons. The majority of the state's cities are supplied with natural gas.

Montana is a top producer of cattle and sheep, the annual sheep production being approximately two million head with a wool clip of great value. In agriculture, wheat takes first rank among grains. Sugar

beets, potatoes, together with other vegetables, are grown on its farms. There are many thousand acres of forests, principally pine.

The Union Pacific Railroad serves Butte in the heart of the great mining area, and West Yellowstone—most popular rail entrance to the famous Yellowstone National Park.

Montana welcomes new industry. It has the space, materials, facilities and manpower to encourage firms seeking new locations. Additional advantages are good living conditions, an excellent educational system and scenic beauty.



* Address Industrial Department, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha 2, Nebr., for information regarding industrial sites.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
THE STRATEGIC MIDDLE ROUTE



"10,043 *Steinlite* USERS Can't be wrong"

More Steinlites in use than all other makes of electric moisture testers combined

The Steinlite has won its position of leadership among moisture testers mainly because (1) it is accurate and reliable, (2) it is easy to use, (3) it is fast.

The Steinlite is calibrated against official oven methods. Some of the largest laboratories have tested and approved it. Board of Trade Sampling Departments, State and Federal Government Inspection Offices use it widely.

EASY TO OPERATE

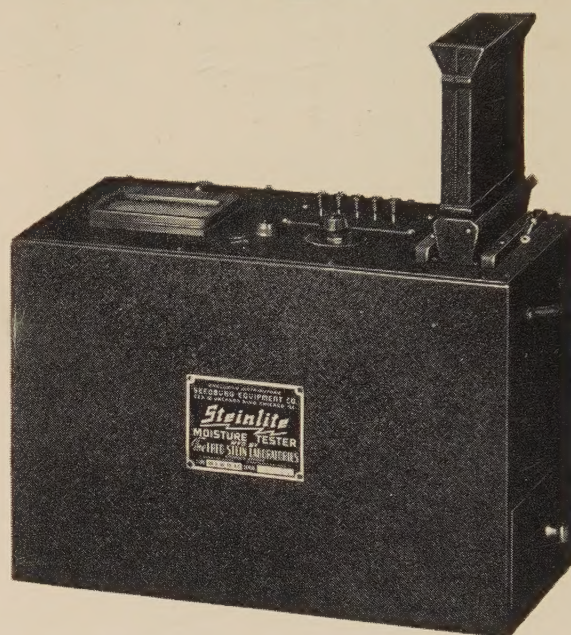
It's as easy to operate as a radio . . . no technical knowledge is required, and no previous experience. It is portable and requires very little space. Plugs into any convenient electrical outlet. The easy steps in making a test are: (1) Turn on switch, adjust needle on meter dial; (2) Weigh out an accurate sample; (3) Pour sample into hopper; (4) Read meter dial; (5) Compare reading with conversion chart showing percentage of moisture.

A TEST IN 1 MINUTE

For speed in making moisture tests, the Steinlite can't be beat—an experienced operator can make a complete moisture test in ONE MINUTE.

Over 10,043 elevators, mills and feed processing plants—a majority of the companies in these fields—are equipped with the Steinlite. It is being used successfully on wheat, corn, rye, barley; oats, sorghums, rice, peanuts, cottonseed, soybeans, processed foods, dehydrated vegetables, egg powder, and numerous other products. Research work is constantly in progress to develop other uses.

Sold on 10 day free trial—No money down.



WIDE SELECTION OF EQUIPMENT

Seedburo offers over 500 different items of equipment well known and widely used in the grain, seed and feed industries, e.g., thermometers, scales, bag trucks, inter-communication systems, fire extinguishers, blowers, respirators, etc.—all built of the finest materials . . . meeting Government Specifications where they have been established.

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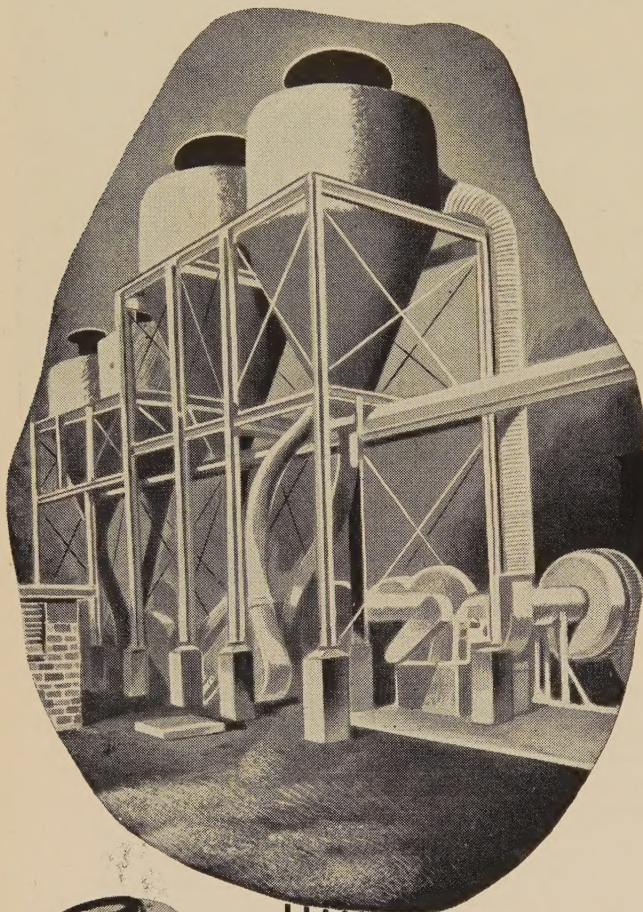
EQUIPMENT COMPANY

720 CONVERSE BUILDING

CHICAGO 6, ILL.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL PLANT OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Approximate annual capacity of this plant; 17,500,000 gallons 190-proof Ethyl alcohol, 63,000 tons stock feeds, 25,000,000 pounds mold bran, 4,900,000 pounds corn oil, 35,000 tons dry ice, 175,000 gallons fusel oil.



This fully-equipped, ready-to-go plant also suitable or readily adaptable to . . .

- ★ Corn sugar and syrup manufacture
- ★ Food processing
- ★ Agricultural feeds production

FOR SALE OR LEASE NOW

Here is an industrial grain alcohol plant with complete facilities for the following operations: (a) grain handling, including cleaning, storing and milling; (b) fermentation, including fermentation tanks and coolers with pumps, agitators and other accessories; (c) yeast processing, including tanks and coolers; (d) stilling and rectifying, including stills, condensers, rectifying columns; (e) evaporators and various equipment for solidifying recovered feeds and syrups.

LOCATION: This modern processing plant, located on 6.28 acres of land at Omaha, Nebraska, is on the west bank of the Missouri River. Omaha is in the heart of one of the nation's largest grain producing areas.

BUILDINGS: Five—of steel frame and brick construction are included in this offer. Other structures include grain elevators, storage tanks and gatehouses.

TRANSPORTATION: The plant is served by the C. B. & Q. and the Union Pacific Railroads. City-paved streets connect with arterial highways. Water transportation is available on the Missouri River.

BASIS OF OFFERING: (1) You can buy or lease land, buildings, machinery and equipment as an industrial alcohol unit.

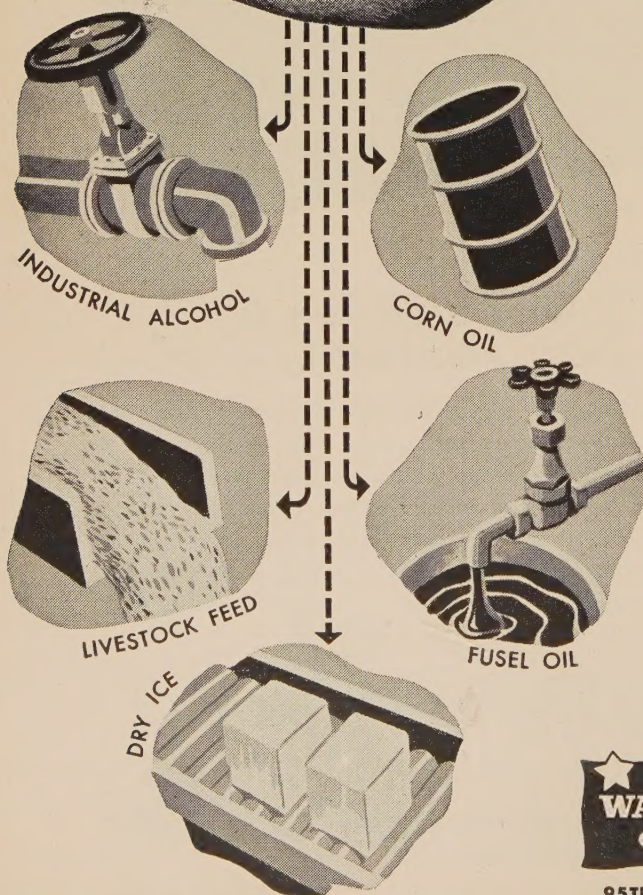
(2) You can buy or lease land and buildings, less machinery and equipment, for other industrial uses.

(3) You can buy machinery and equipment for removal and use off-site.

SEALED BIDS: Your proposals will be accepted on Standard Bid Forms until 2:00 P.M., C.S.T., December 17, 1947, at War Assets Administration, Office of Real Property Disposal, 95th & Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

WRITE NOW: Brochures, engineering reports and other information are available on this property.

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AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
EST. 1882

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
EST. 1844

THE GRAIN WORLD
EST. 1928

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CHICAGO, NOV. 12, 1947

Ground 4500 lbs. per hour before...

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with a **DAY DUAL-CLONE** Dust Collector

GRINDS 8000 LBS. PER HOUR!

A grinder equipped with a long cone dust collector ground 4500 lbs. per hour. NOW—with the decreased back pressure of a **DAY DUAL-CLONE** Dust Collector of relative capacity—the same machine grinds 8000 lbs. per hour!

With the same operating and power costs, the DUAL-CLONE increased production 77%. And it also made a slightly better separation of the ground materials.

Used for hammermills, attrition mills, grain cleaning machines or Dust Control systems, **DAY DUAL-CLONES** give maximum separating efficiency and economy of operation.

DAY Dust Control Systems are the product of 66 years of experience in the grain and feed industry. They minimize plant hazards, improve working conditions, cut maintenance costs, eliminate neighborhood dust nuisance, recover valuable screenings, reduce pest infestation and product contamination.

DUST COLLECTORS & DUST CONTROL SYSTEMS • EXHAUST FANS • BAG CLEANING MACHINES • SPOUTING, BINS, HOPPERS

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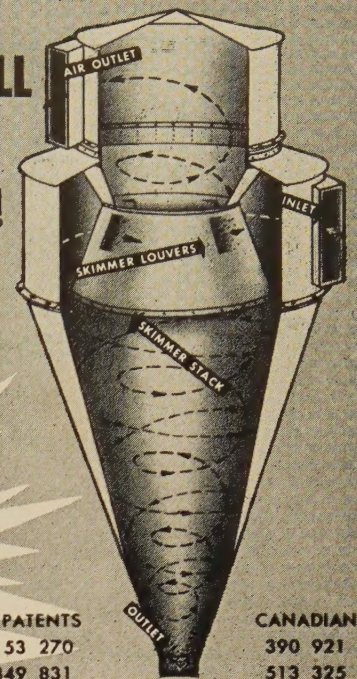
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DAY DUAL-CLONE separates ground materials from air by 2-stage centrifugal separation:

First Stage. Ground material spirals down cone toward apex of collector. Feed is thrown against inside surface of cone and flows down through outlet. Cleaned air maintains spiral flow and rises up center of cone.

Second Stage. Performed by patented internal skimmer stack. Any finer grain dust still in suspension is carried up into skimmer stack. Here centrifugal action, plus taper of stack, forces it through skimmer louvers. Fine grain dust, now in greater concentration, is carried down with incoming feed.

This Month's Cover

The reinforced concrete grain elevator which artistically decorates our front cover page reflects the progress that has been made during the past generation by the grain and milling industry.

The complete equipment for unloading large trucks at the elevator of the F. W. Stock & Sons at Hillsdale, Mich., is a far cry from the small wagon dump that was the style a generation ago. It is interesting that the engineering company that designed and built this elevator is the same that some forty years ago erected iron coal storage tanks that had to be removed from the site to make room for the new plant, which is described on page 344.

While the state of Michigan is well known for its production of automobiles, peaches and breakfast cereals, it is more than holding its own as a wheat grower. The winter wheat crop of 1947 was 28,500,000 bus., compared with a ten-year average for 1936-45 of only 18,242,000 bus., promising a long life to the milling business of F. W. Stock & Sons.



Plans, photographs and descriptions of bulk grain handling facilities planned and erected by engineers specializing in grain elevators of modern design.

In compiling and publishing Plans of Grain Elevators we have striven to give readers a clear understanding of the advantages to be obtained in following the latest practices of experienced grain elevator engineers in designing, constructing and arranging a modern elevator.

This volume, our Fifth Edition of plans and descriptions of grain elevators, is the most interesting and the most helpful work on design and construction of grain elevators yet published. It has been confined to illustrated descriptions of Grain Elevators of North America because these elevators have been designed especially to meet the needs and conditions confronting grain merchants of this continent. It should be of real help in crystallizing the ideas of grain dealers as to the facilities best suited to the needs of their business, and in giving builders definite ideas as to what they want.

This new volume contains over 968 illustrations and descriptions of elevators constructed of concrete, tile, brick, steel and wood. Many central market storage, transfer and cleaning elevators, as well as country receiving and shipping elevators are illustrated and described. All are designed to expedite, facilitate and reduce the cost of handling bulk grain. Nothing has been taken from previous editions.

Many illustrations of feed grinding and mixing elevators as well as grain elevator offices, cob burners, corn cribs, conveyor galleries should help every dealer desiring to modernize his facilities.

This 5th edition of plans of Grain Elevators of North America is printed on 500 pages of book paper, size 9x12 inches, bound in Art Canvas, shipping weight five pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage.

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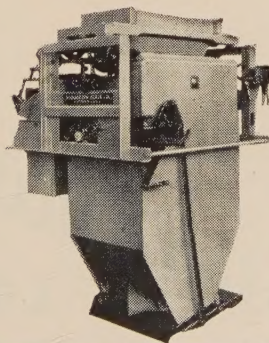
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Installed in the elevator cupola, Richardson scales accurately weigh the grain, then discharge it directly into car or truck without intermediate handling. Their installation requires little new construction. No independent foundation is needed for a Richardson scale to weigh accurately.

An automatic combination counter and type-register prints the number of even weight drafts delivered on duplicate tickets. There is no possibility of errors in reading or recording. In case of claims, you have positive proof of the amount of grain shipped.

You'll find Richardson grain shipping scales rugged and dependable. By providing absolute protection from losses, they quickly pay for themselves. Find out more about these money-saving scales. Write today for Bulletin 6145, Section 1.

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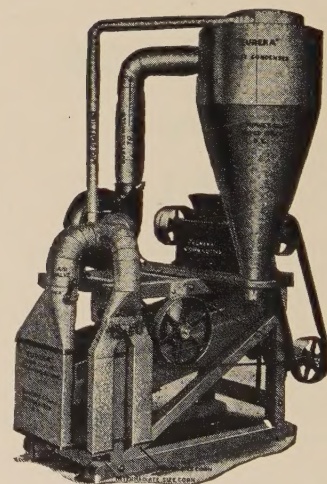
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In addition to such standard equipment as moisture testers, grain probes, dockage scales, sieves, germinators, seed treaters and cleaners, we carry in stock a host of other useful items. Send for our new catalog now and keep it handy as a reference book.

It is my sincere hope that this new organization will renew old acquaintances and make many staunch new friends through the ability and willingness to serve you more efficiently than you have ever been served before.

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Editorial

Collect While You Can

Accounts receivable on the books deserve more attention than they are getting. Many a creditor is remiss in pressing for collection, or even mentioning the matter, because he knows the debtor is on easy street and can pay. This may be true to-day; but how about two years from now?

Remember the man whose roof leaked, and who did not repair the roof because he did not need to when it was not raining and could not when it rained. Or the man fearing a rumored run on the bank asked for his deposit, and when the teller passed it out, shoved it back, saying "Oh, you pay; den I dond vant id."

Many farmers owe the elevator operator for feed or coal and have idle funds in the bank. Old accounts should be collected now while the collecting is good. In the few cases where a patron desires extended credit he should be directed to the bank for the needed financing.

It is no hardship for the average farmer to pay cash at the elevator, as he pays cash for most of his other purchases, and ought not to be encouraged to make an exception against the grain merchant.

Pricing Grain in Inflated Money

Just as the hunchback mathematician of the General Electric Co. could always be depended on to devise a formula for calculating the required dimensions of apparatus to deal with complicated magnetic forces so the arithmeticians furnish us with a formula to determine the proper quotation on any commodity in terms of our present inflated dollar.

Taking some 19 items such as house rents, wages, freight rates, wholesale and retail prices of 1939 as quoted by official sources, as 100 we find that prices in the summer of 1947 had risen to 187 per cent of the 1939 level. According to Willford I. King, present prices should be 187 per cent of what each commodity was priced at in 1939. The fact that many are higher, such as farm products, and many are lower than this percentage simply proves that they are too high or too low.

Looking at the increase in money in circulation alone prices should have trebled, but the arithmeticians point out that this is modified by the 60 per cent increase in production; and 3 divided by

1.60 equals 187 per cent, which coincides with the actual fact.

The deduction to be made by investors is that commodities selling for less than 187 per cent should be bought; and that future increases and decreases in production and money in circulation should be watched.

Demagoguery in High Places

It is a well understood phenomenon of the times that when a propagandist for some unworthy program runs out of facts to bolster up his demands, as every would-be perpetrator of a fraud on the public eventually does, he resorts to name calling and mud slinging.

When there is no antagonist to belabor he sets up a straw man as the target of his venom.

These smear tactics of the demagogue many years ago had some measure of success with a public then ignorant; but in recent years, thanks to business conduct committees and the Commodity Exchange Authority, facts are available to the public to prove that the grain merchants are not gamblers, as charged.

The public is aware that our Washington administration is buying half a billion bushels of grain to be taken out of our home supplies and shipped abroad. The effect of such heavy purchases in raising the price of bread and the general cost of living cannot be glossed over. How Joe Leiter or B. Peters Hutchinson would have envied the power of the Commodity Credit Corporation to bull the grain market.

In times past the grain exchanges have taken this abuse from demagogues lying down, thus encouraging the vilifiers to continue their slanders.

It is pleasing to note that the present administration of the grain exchanges is challenging the defamatory statements cooked up by "ghost" writers and mouthed by high officials having no ability of their own to analyze exchange transactions. The leading exchanges have requested the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report to investigate thoroly and place the guilt of raising prices where it belongs.

The charitable view to take of the offensive remarks made by the President over the radio is that this well meaning man has been misled by his political advisers. It is unfortunate that his evident desire to do something constructive for

necessary European relief may be hamstrung by a growing lack of confidence in a plan that has to be supported by gross perversion of facts and figures.

Abandonment of Poultryless Thursdays

The imposition of poultryless Thursdays and their subsequent cancellation renews our faith in organization of the feed and grain trades. Without the presentation made by the President of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and the Executive Vice Pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, this futile scheme might have continued indefinitely.

The arguments against the plan were so forceful that the bureaucracy, which at first was adamant, had to yield when it was seen that those against the plan might go to Congress with the same arguments and render impotent the National Citizens Food Conservation Committee.

Under our American way of life our chosen representatives in Congress are our bulwark against dictatorial regimentation of the people by the bureaucracy. The bureaucratic origin of the poultryless Thursday is apparent when we consider that it was first originated by an official of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who obtained the support of the President, who in turn passed it on to the chairman of the Citizens Food Committee.

This rebuff will not deter the bureaucrats who are bent on regimenting the American public from asking Congress for broad powers to control our diet, our labor, our industries and our business activities, on the ground that voluntary measures have failed. This view was taken by the Executive Vice President of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, who sat in the conference and said, "It seems that the rejection of the program of the farm people and the trade people to save grain may have been based on some desire of the Administration to have a cause on which to base a later request to Congress for legislation providing controls over the use of grains in animal feeds and for poultry."

Eggless Thursdays are continued in the face of the fact that the Government has 1,200,000,000 eggs frozen or dried that were purchased last spring under price support operations.

Congress and the Long Range Agricultural Program

By Hon. Chas. B. Hoeven of Iowa before Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n at St. Louis, Mo.

The subject assigned to me could perhaps have been more adequately discussed at the conclusion of the hearings on a long-range farm program now being conducted by the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives. In order to supplement the testimony of farm leaders and to secure the viewpoint of men and women on the farms in the various agricultural sections of the country, the Committee will conduct a field trip throughout the country commencing at Durham, N. H., on Oct. 13, and ending at Fresno, Calif., on Nov. 17. It is proposed to hold twelve regional hearings in all. This tour will be preceded by a week's hearing in Washington at which time the Committee will hear the Secretary of Agriculture submit detailed plans for a long-time program.

There are 27 members of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and there are probably 27 different ideas on a long-range farm program. Yet, this is the group which next year must write America's new farm program. Obviously, their views will be compromised.

A long-range farm program is too important to the economy of our country and the world situation to be badgered around in any way. It is the firm hope of our Committee to write a farm bill and have it enacted into law before the 80th Congress adjourns next year.

Agriculture Basic Industry

Agriculture is the nation's basic industry; and from many standpoints, the prosperity and welfare of agriculture should be our greatest concern. Figuratively speaking, it may well be that the American farmer today is "sitting on top of the world." But we have no guaranty that the American farmer will be able to maintain his present favorable economic status for any considerable period ahead. Good prices today are no assurance of good prices tomorrow; rather the opposite.

How Will Prices Fall?

All estimates on when and how much farm prices, which so vitally affect the whole economy of the country, will fall must be revised in the light of what has been going on in the sixteen nation conference in Paris. The demand for food from the western nations of Europe surpasses anything previously expected and it will continue for several years, according to current estimates. Authoritative information on the requests of the sixteen nations reveals that they are asking two billion dollars a year in food from the United States alone. This is equal to our entire food exports in the year 1946. In addition, the sixteen nations want four billion dollars worth of food from the rest of the world. Such a demand will likely hold prices up, and with it the high farm income we now enjoy. Even scaled down, as the European demands will be, the demand will exceed any expectations.

Farmer Has no Control over Price

The farmer as an individual has no control whatsoever over the price he receives

for his products, yet he is called upon today to feed the whole wide world. When he sells, he is practically forced to take the price offered him; and when he buys, he is forced to pay prices fixed by others. There is no other business where both costs and selling prices are so completely out of the control of the operator. When prices go down, the farmer cannot cut his production or cut down on his operation as is possible in other lines of business. He must keep his plant in operation and his expenses go on.

Killing Little Pigs

Farm legislation passed early in the New Deal Era followed the idea that agriculture should follow the pattern of industry and cut down its production and by that method maintain its prices when hard times came along. So we started out to kill little pigs and plow up cotton, and we paid the farmers for reducing acreage and yet production was not materially reduced. Rigid restrictions upon the production of many agricultural commodities came upon us at the beginning of the second World War, with prices far below parity, and great surpluses of cotton, corn, and wheat. For six years, agriculture tried to adjust itself to the pattern of industry without success in either reducing production or increasing prices to any substantial extent.

Increased Production for War

During the war, our farmers produced and produced, and production increased by one-third. But even the increased production was not enough to meet our needs and feed a hungry world. Neither did the demands for food stop when the war ended, and agriculture today is in many respects still operating on a wartime basis. The goals set by the Department of Agriculture this year call for more production than we actually produced during any year of the war.

The demands of war also changed the pattern of production. The farmers were called upon to produce more milk, eggs, meat, soybeans, and flax; and as a result, many farmers went into the production of crops with which they had no experience. Their program of crop rotations had to be changed, and they had to risk capital in new ventures. They produced new and strange crops, running the risk of failure and losses.

Manufacturers Protected

In the war years, manufacturers were given assurance by their government that their entrance into new types of production would not result in financial losses. They were given cost-plus contracts or contracts based on a fixed fee. They were given the privilege of re-negotiating their contracts which were terminated when the articles they produced were no longer needed. Then, too, there were provisions whereby excess profit taxes were built up as credits to be used in reimbursement for losses sustained after shifting from war to peacetime production.

Steagall Amendment

In view of the kind treatment afforded the manufacturers, there was no reason in the world why similar treatment should not have been afforded the farmers of America. Therefore, Congress passed legislation to protect farmers against losses which they might sustain when the war ended and their expanded production might no longer be needed. The law that came into being is known as the Steagall Amendment. It provides in effect that in the case of agricultural commodities on which the farmers were asked to increase production, prices would be supported at not less than 90% of parity for two years following the termination of hostilities as proclaimed by the President of the United States. In addition, it was provided that for the same two-year period, there would be price supports of 90% of parity on the basic commodities of wheat, corn, rice, tobacco, peanuts, and 92½% on cotton. In that the President issued a proclamation declaring the hostilities ended as of December 31, 1946, the Steagall Amendment price supports will expire on December 31, 1948.

The guarantees of the Steagall Amendment cover about two-thirds of our agricultural production. In addition to the basic crops mentioned, they include hogs, dairy products, poultry, and poultry products, soybeans, potatoes, and some other minor crops. However, farm prices to date have remained at such a high level that it has not been necessary to use support prices to any extent and drastic declines will have to take place before those covered by the Steagall Amendment are eligible for price supports.

Economy of Abundance

Witnesses before our Committee were in general agreement that a sound agricultural program must be based on an economy of abundance. The one practical policy for American agriculture is a policy of organized, sustained and realistic abundance. Economy of abundance is essentially a philosophy or an underlying approach, rather than a program. It is the philosophy that all prosperity springs from the production of wealth and anything that retards the production of wealth is unsound. Applied to agriculture, an economy of abundance means that the basic purpose of our national agricultural policy should be to solve the problems of agriculture by unrestricted production of things that people want and the profitable use of those products rather than by efforts to restrict production. Adoption of such a policy does not necessarily mean the abandonment of all the measures which have been adopted in past years to aid agriculture. Rather, it means the selective retention of those measures which tend to encourage the type of production for which there is consumer demand, which assist in stabilizing the agricultural economy and which lead in the direction of realistic abundance. It would mean the elimination or revision of those programs which are inconsistent with or antagonistic to such a policy.

Revision of Parity Formula

Those witnesses who discussed the subject were in almost complete agreement that the parity formula needs to be revised and modernized. In general, it was agreed that the cost of farm labor, not now included in the formula, should be included. Others, while agreeing that farm labor costs need to be considered, expressed the opinion that modernization—that is, a re-evaluation taking into consideration the changing demands of consumers—is more important than the labor factor. Parity should be a level that is fair to labor, to business as well as to farmers. It should represent an exchange value of farm products that is fair to every segment of our economy.

Price Supports

There was general agreement among the witnesses that there must be some policy of price supports for agricultural products. However, there was no agreement on what the new price support program should be. Some want 100% parity price support on the theory that this would guarantee a prosperous agriculture and assure the prosperity of the whole country. Others think 90% is high enough. Still others think that both figures are too high. They believe that to freeze support prices at too high levels encourages over-production. They believe price supports should not make farmers plant crops for which there is no market demand. But they do want supports to provide a floor under prices to guarantee farmers their costs of production. Some witnesses opposed any price support program on the theory that the play of free competitive markets would bring about production adjustments which would be better for agriculture in the long run than any program of price supports.

Without expressing any definite ideas on the subject, it looks as if the parity formula will be modernized and streamlined and revised. It may include labor costs.

Price Stabilization

There now seems to be a general acceptance by the American people on the principle that the federal government must stabilize farm prices to the extent that farmers will never again suffer from severe deflations like those which followed 1920 and 1929. That principle is as firmly established in our governmental policies as is the principle of social security. But there is no general agreement as to the levels at which prices should be stabilized and the methods and procedure which should be used in bringing about such stabilization. The Committee on Agriculture when it reconvenes in Washington on Oct. 6th of this year will listen to detailed plans and suggestions from the Secretary of Agriculture and leaders of farm groups on this most involved subject.

Carl H. Wilken, of the Raw Materials National Council, proposed that the seven basic crops of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, and flax be supported at not less than 100% of a modernized parity figure. Import duties which would make the landed cost of all commodities equivalent to 100% of parity would be levied and the money thus collected would be used to make possible disposal of surplus basic commodities in world trade. Surpluses would be handled by the Commodity Credit Corporation or a similar government

agency. Perishable agricultural commodities and minor crops would be sold under marketing agreements which would give producers 100% of parity.

M. B. Ronald, newspaper publisher, Mitchell, S. D., presents a plan for unrestricted production but a "normal yield" would be established for each farm and farmers would receive the full parity price for their "normal yield."

John Brandt, National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, favors the establishment by legislation of a nonpartisan agricultural board which would operate a "surplus holding pool" financed by a tax on the first sale of commodities protected by operation of the pool. These would be limited to basic commodities designated by the Board.

Ralph Baerman, agricultural economist, presents a plan which would maintain parity prices for basic commodities by exporting them to countries which wish to sell us manufactured goods. Under the proposed plan, surplus basic commodities would be brought here by private exporters at the parity price and sold abroad at the world price. The country buying the commodity would then be permitted to send to this country at a reduced tariff manufactured goods equal in value to the agricultural surplus purchased.

Several unanswered questions remain, as was to be expected. We hope that they will be answered before the Committee hearings are concluded.

Unanswered Questions

1—What is the productive capacity of American agriculture?

2—How much food can the American people consume?

3—What is the world's capacity to consume American agricultural products?

4—What is the division of responsibility for soil conservation?

5—Should the Federal Government establish a soil-fertility reserve? This specific proposal was suggested or approached by several witnesses. The nation has established as a national policy reserves for oil, minerals, forests, and even wildlife. Why isn't it equally sound policy to establish a reserve of soil?

6—How is agricultural production to be shifted from surplus producing crops to those in which additional production is desirable?

7—What is the solution of the problem of displaced farm labor?

8—How is the farmer to obtain the seasonal labor he needs?

9—Should a long-range farm program attempt to keep in operation uneconomical farm units and types of production?

10—What is the long-range agricultural policy of the United States?

Hodge-podge of Legislation

Agricultural programs and activities for the past two and a half decades have lacked an over-all guiding purpose and have been undertaken in haphazard fashion one at a time to meet each specific agricultural "problem" as it arose.

At a time when our basic problem was supposed to be overproduction of agricultural commodities, thousands of trained scientists have continued to devote their best efforts and untold millions of dollars of public funds to the sole purpose of trying to find ways in which to produce more

agricultural commodities. The same government representative who has just induced a farmer to reduce his acreage of a certain crop will tell him in the next breath how he can produce more of that crop on his remaining land.

At the same time we were spending billions of dollars to take good crop land out of production, we have spent additional billions for irrigation and reclamation projects to bring land into production. In the full knowledge that a shift from one type of production to some other type is the basic need in many areas, we have put into effect price support programs and acreage quotas which have not only encouraged and made possible the continued production of more of the crop for which there is no adequate market, but have actually frozen the existing production pattern and made it almost impossible for the individual to change to another crop without risking his economic life.

Great Waste

With the price of many foodstuffs a major factor in the quantity that is consumed, we have authorized and encouraged combinations of producers to maintain a high-price, and thereby reduce consumption, by withholding part of their product from the market. For a more specific example of the inconsistencies into which our lack of a real agricultural policy has led us, the Department of Agriculture has been trying to find ways to dispose of a surplus of potatoes, at government expense, that has been produced in part with free government fertilizer and with migrant labor provided at government expense—knowing full well before the labor or the fertilizer was provided that they would combine in producing too many potatoes.

This discussion, I am sure, has convinced you that the Committee on Agriculture still has much work to do before permanent farm legislation is written into the law of the land. No committee is working harder to solve a national problem and no committee has a more important assignment.

Corn Loan and Purchase Agreement Program

On Oct. 28 the USDA announced the corn loan and purchase rates of the 1947 crop, ranging by counties from \$1.27 to \$1.56 a bu., and averaging \$1.37 nationally. Last year's national average loan value was \$1.15 a bu., the rates by counties varying from \$1.05 to \$1.34.

The department also announced that from Dec. 1, 1947 thru June 30, 1948, purchase agreements will be offered producers of corn. Farmers may take part in either, or both the loan and purchase phases of the program.

The 1947 loan and purchase rates are based upon 90 per cent of the parity price of corn as of Oct. 1. Parity for that date was \$1.52 a bu. as a national average, as contrasted with \$1.28 at the same time last year.

Eligibility requirements for corn purchased by CCC are the same as for corn put under loan. The area covered by the loan and purchase agreement program includes the commercial corn producing counties and such other counties where farm storage is feasible, as determined by the USDA.

New Elevator at Hillsdale, Mich.

Pictured on Front Cover

F. W. Stock & Sons of Hillsdale, one of the oldest and best known flour milling firms in the state of Michigan, to keep in line with the progress of these times, have recently had completed the large concrete elevator shown in the engraving on front cover page.

The building is 233 ft. long., 42 ft., 2 ins. wide and 134 ft. high, containing 16 round bins and 7 full interstice bins, their 400,000 bus. storage capacity raising the total capacity to 700,000 bus. The bins are 20 ft. inside diameter, 100 ft., 6 ins. high, with walls 7 ins. thick.

The water table level was only four feet below grade, which had to be considered in laying the concrete slab forming the foundation.

Over the tanks is a 24-in. belt conveyor running 800 ft. per minute; and below the bins are two 24-in. belts. Belt conveyors connect with the pre-existing 1903 storage elevator. The bin bottoms are of steel, cone shaped and self cleaning. Bins are equipped with the Zeleny Thermometer System, enabling the superintendent to ascertain the temperature of the grain in any bin at any time by a glance at the instrument in his office.

The Head House

The head house is 30 ft., 2 ins. by 31 ft., 4 ins., with a receiving leg and two lofter legs that allow binning the grain or elevating to mill at the same time. Six small milling bins in the head house provide the basis for the mill mix, each equipped with Merchen Feeder for accurately blending to the mill leg.

The south head house connects to the existing storage so all grain can be received in the new building and binned anywhere.

A Clark Power Shovel unloads cars to 18-in. screw conveyor, to the 6,000-bu. receiving leg and to the 2,000-bu. garner over a 1,000-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale. The legs have Calumet Buckets. Falk Speed Reducers are used on the head drives.

Truck Dump

Besides the usual railroad car unloading facilities at one end of the building, at the opposite end is an efficient truck unloading dump. Trucks have easy access from one street and into another street without backing or turning. Here are the 40-ft. Kewanee Platform Truck Dump and Fairbanks Truck Scale. Under dump pit is a screw conveyor delivery to boot of leg; and this leg delivers grain to first five bins by direct spouting so as not to interfere with any other handling operation. The truck dump has handled 32,000 bus. in 8 hours.

Dust Collection

A complete dust collecting system on boots and heads and on monitor belts was designed by the Macdonald Engineering Co.

All elevating and conveying equipment has a uniform capacity of 6,000 bus. per hour and was made by the J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co. All spouting was made by the Materials Handling Equipment Co. The plant was designed and built by the Macdonald Engineering Co.

Committees of the G. & F. D. Nat'l Ass'n

The membership of the nine standing committees of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. was recently announced by Pres. H. H. Green.

F. Peavey Heffelfinger of Minneapolis, immediate past president of the association, heads the National Legislative Committee. With him on the committee are Frank C. Bell of Omaha, J. F. Leahy of Kansas City, R. C. Woodworth of Minneapolis, and C. H. Williamson of St. Louis.

The National Trade Rules Committee was expanded by the membership at the last convention, to form two subcommittees, both under the general chairmanship of John S. Hedelund of Omaha. On the subcommittee for grain are LeRoy Godfrey of Chicago, George Kublin of Kansas City, and Lewis M. Walker of Gilman, Ill. On the subcommittee for feed are E. C. Dreyer of St. Louis, Arthur F. Hopkins of Boston, and H. V. Nootbaar of Pasadena, Calif.

Members of the arbitration panel now include A. S. Macdonald of Boston, E. C. Kessler of Jamestown, N. Y., Fred Carr of Minneapolis, Hugh Hale of Royal, Ia., A. B. Fruen of Minneapolis, Minn., Cecil Blair of Duluth, Minn., Charles Flanley of Sioux City, Ia., F. R. Houlton of Denver, Colo., H. L. Kearns of Amarillo, Tex., Walter Toberman of St. Louis, Mo., Ralph Gunkelman of Fargo, N. Dak., Ray Ayers of Slaton, Tex., Paul Gebert of Merrill, Wisc., L. H. Patten of Glencoe, Minn., Gunnard Johnson of Kansas City, Mo., C. C. Barnes of Winchester, Ind., Gordon T. Shaw of Seattle, Wash., L. E. Howard of Topeka, Kan., Lyman Bowman of Sikeston, Mo., J. O. McClintock of Chicago, Ill., Leland C. Miller of Cedar Rapids, Ia., A. C. Koch of Breese, Ill., Harry Heffner of Circleville, O., and Walter Oesterling of Butler, Pa.

One of the very active national committees in recent years has been the National Country Elevator Committee. Elton Kile of Kileville, O., remains as chairman of this committee. Other members are Joe Coffee of Amarillo, Tex., Dean Evans of Salina, Kan., N. R. Peine of Minier, Ill., R. G. Cargill of Minneapolis, Minn., Frank Stauffer of Chickasha, Okla., A. L. Riedel of Saginaw, Mich., C. C. Barnes of Winchester, Ind., Joe B. Gregg of Kansas City, Mo., O. M. Kellogg of Denver, Colo., A. F. Strobehn of Great Falls, Mont., L. M. Smith of Waterville, Wash., P. R. Quarnerberg of Rapid City, S. Dak., and Tudor Wilder of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The National Retail Feed Committee is again headed by John Hinck of Corning, Ia. Other members this year are Richard Serkland of St. James, Minn., Harold Gray of Crawfordville, Ind., Fred Pittelkow of Oshkosh, Wis., Forest Lipscomb of Springfield, Mo., J. A. Simonsen of Sacramento, Calif., R. E. Wendland of Temple, Tex., Lionel True of Springville, N. Y., Edward Rubinoff of Vineland, N. J., Joe Morris of Amarillo, Tex., Joe Meibergen of Enid, Okla., A. W. Estes of Hutchinson, Kans.,

Robt. Wolohan of Birch Run, Mich., J. B. Claypool of Sacramento, Calif., Ruby Green of Kirksville, Mo., Emmett Brown of Shillington, Pa., and George Schaaf of Des Moines, Ia.

The National Feed Distributors Committee is headed by Max F. Cohn of Buffalo, N. Y. Eastern members include C. J. Martenis of New York, N. Y., A. S. Macdonald of Boston, Mass., James Ditzler of Jamestown, N. Y., L. D. Toll of Philadelphia, Pa., and Vernon Green of Washington, D. C. South and Southeastern members are Caddis Morriss of Charlotte, N. C., Emory Cooke of Atlanta, Ga., and John Pepin of Memphis, Tenn. Midwestern members include A. L. Stanchfield of Minneapolis, Minn., Harry Francke of Milwaukee, Wis., William Becker of Chicago, Ill., E. C. Dreyer of St. Louis, Mo., J. P. Parks of Kansas City, Mo., Carl Orsinger of Waterloo, Ia., and H. E. Frederick of Marysville, O. Southwestern members are Louis Tobian of Dallas, Tex., and A. F. Miller of Houston, Tex. The Western member is Paul Smith of San Francisco, Calif.

The Executive Committee, elected by the Board of Directors, includes F. E. Watkins of Cleveland, O., as chairman and Directors J. H. Caldwell of St. Louis, Mo., Ben Feuquay of Enid, Okla., E. B. Evans of Decatur, Ill., and C. S. Woolman of Chicago, Ill. Also on the committee are Pres. H. H. Green of Pattonsburg, Mo., first vice-pres. Charles Robinson of Memphis, Tenn., and executive vice-pres. R. B. Bowden of Washington, D. C.

Program Annual Mtg. Western G. D. Ass'n

The Western Grain and Feed Ass'n will highlight its annual meeting Nov. 24 and 25 at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia., with an address by Clifford R. Hope, congressman from Kansas and chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House. The House committee is now preparing a future farm program for Congress and as chairman of this committee Mr. Hope has more to say as to what the farm program will be than any other individual.

Dr. Philip J. Schaible, Director of Research for the Distillers Research council will discuss, from the nutritionist viewpoint, the use of distillers by-products. The first session will close with an address on "Food and Politics" by Ray Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

During the business meeting, five new directors will be elected, following which the old board of directors and the new board will meet jointly and organize the board by the election of the pres., vice-pres., sec'y and treas. for the coming year.

The banquet will be held at 6:30 in the Grand Ballroom of the hotel with an address by Jeff Williams of Chickasha, Oklahoma.

The following day the convention will be addressed by J. O. McClintock, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, who will discuss the grain futures market in the farm program. He will be followed by Walter Berger, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n who has as his subject, "Unity of Purpose."

Oklahoma Wheat for Relief

The Wheat for Relief program in Oklahoma which was initiated to collect wheat for overseas famine has collected 2,000 bushels in the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles. The wheat has been stored in the bins reserved at the Union Equity Co-operative Exchange terminal elevator in Enid, Okla. The wheat is to be milled into cereal by Ralston-Purina and then will be shipped overseas to the famine areas.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 14, 15. Louisiana Seedmen's Ass'n, Washington-Youree Hotel, Shreveport, La.

Nov. 17, 18. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 24, 25. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Dec. 2. Hybrid Seed Corn Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n at Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 11, 12. North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n at Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Dec. 15, 16. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Marvin Hughitt Hotel, Huron, S. D.

Jan. 9, 10. Kansas Seed Dealers Ass'n at the Hotel Broadview, Wichita, Kan.

Jan. 15, 16. American Dehydrators Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 19, 20. Indiana Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 24, 25, 26. American Seed Trade Ass'n, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 26, 27. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n at Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 27, 28, 29. Farmers Grain Dealers of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Feb. 1, 3. The Institute of American Poultry Industries, Municipal auditorium, Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 16, 17. Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo.

Feb. 19, 20. Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

May 5, 6, 7. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, O.

June 7, 8, 9. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 14, 15. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, at the Hotel Commodore, New York.

June 17, 18, 19. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at the hotels Baker and Adolphus at Dallas, Texas.

June 20, 21, 22. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 23, 24, 26. American Seed Trade Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

July 25, 26, 27. The National Hay Ass'n, Inc., Hotel Statler, St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 20, 21, 22. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Pennsylvania Millers Hear That 80 Per Cent Extraction Flour Wastes Grain

The 70th annual convention of the Pennsylvania Miller & Feed Dealers Ass'n held in the Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, Oct. 23 to 25, featured discussion on opposition to the return to 80 per cent extraction flour, the importance of sanitation in mills and the necessity of educating farmers and elevator operators in the proper care of grain.

In respect to the 80 per cent extraction flour, the ass'n adopted a resolution expressing "its steadfast opposition to any such proposal, since experience has shown that the milling of this type of flour actually wastes grain rather than conserving it."

Warren K. Harlacher, Highspire, Pa., was re-elected pres. of the ass'n and J. E. Lentz, Laury's Station, Pa., was elected vice-pres. E. J. Quinn, Washington, D. C., was selected as second vice-pres. E. J. Eshelman, Lancaster, Pa., was re-elected treas., and H. F. Shell, Lancaster, Pa., was elected executive sec'y. A. G. Bucher, Lancaster, is sec'y.

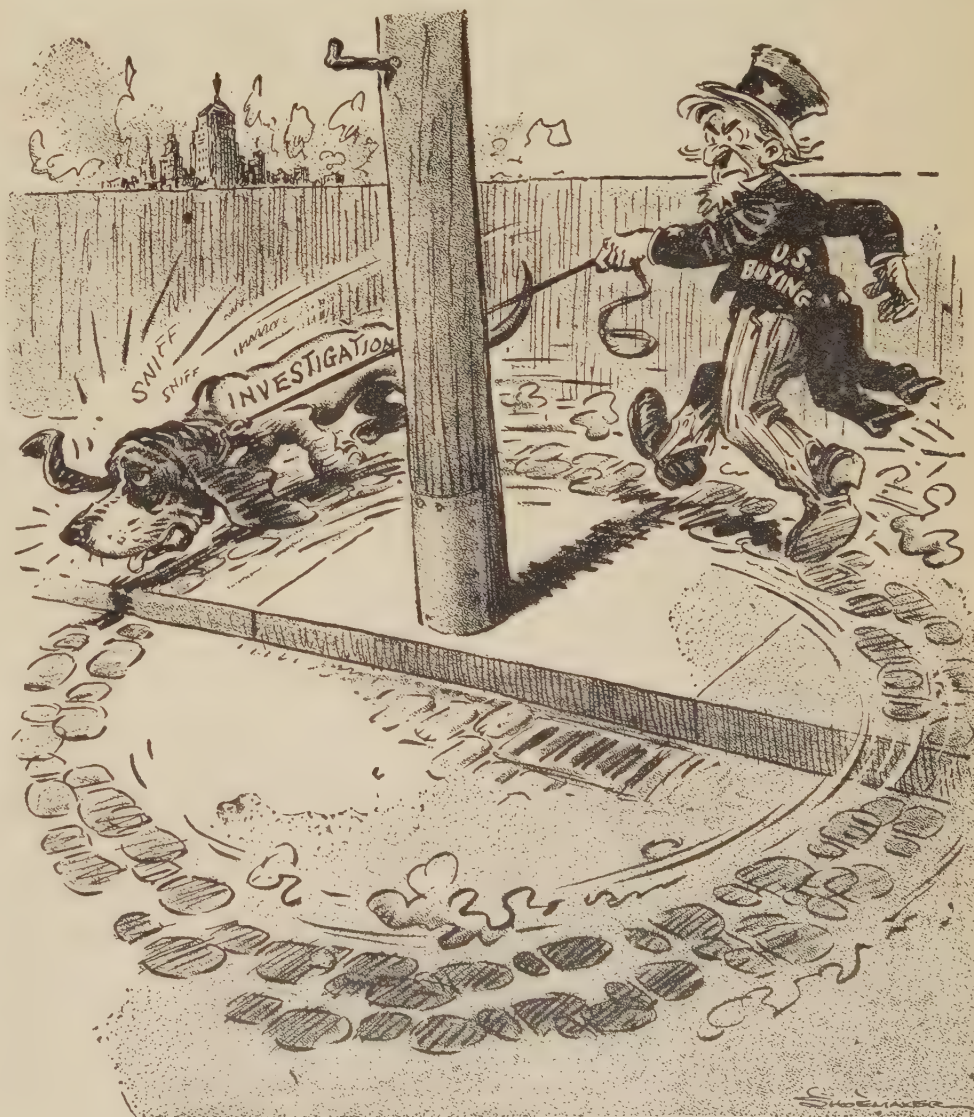
The following directors were elected at this meeting: S. P. F. Kline, Boonsboro,

Md.; R. M. Hartzel, Chalfont, Pa.; Lang Dayton, Towanda, Pa.; L. H. Vermilya, Muncy, Pa.; S. H. Rogers, Washington, D. C.; Emmett Brown, Sinking Springs, Pa.; A. R. Selby, Germantown, Pa.; J. Sterling Bowman, Gaithsburg, Md.; Aaron H. Denlinger, Paradise, Pa.

A large part of the program was devoted to the discussion of mill sanitation. Speaking on this subject, John H. Frazier, chief grain inspector, Port of Philadelphia, and managing director of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, warned millers of the present high moisture content of wheat, and that elevator capacity is insufficient to cope with this problem. Some wheat, he continued, is now only good for feed, the damage having been caused by excessive temperatures.

Much wheat, Mr. Frazier declared, is in a serious condition and he recommended that it be turned as often as possible in elevators. He also stated that much wheat looks good, but upon careful examination is found to be in bad condition, and drying facilities are inadequate.

The report of E. J. Eshelman, treas. of the ass'n, showed its finances to be in excellent condition, and A. G. Bucher, sec'y, outlined the organization's activities for the past year.



Courtesy Chicago Daily News.

Administration vs. Grain Exchanges

By R. J. Barnes, Pres. Philadelphia Commercial Exchange

It has now become apparent that the Truman Administration, obviously for political purposes, is attempting to mold public opinion into placing the blame for high grain prices, on speculation on the grain exchanges of this country. Using words and facts loosely, frequently results in great injustice and often in actual abuse. Blaming the marketplace as the cause, when actually it only records the effect of existing conditions, is quite unwarranted and confusing to the public mind.

Karl Marx once made the statement, "A THEORY when accepted by the masses becomes a FACT". If we should stop and contemplate on what Karl Marx would have been able to do today with modern press and radio in having his twisted thinking translated into facts, it would leave us somewhat breathless, and yet that is precisely what is happening here.

Gov't Statements Invite Speculation

Speculation is a fundamental and inevitable part of any dynamic economy and is so recognized by all authorities on the subject. Specifically, speculation in grain has increased in the past several months, largely due to the Administration's export program and the wide publicity accorded it. Recently another program has been inaugurated. The Citizens Food Committee has been organized. People are being requested to conserve food in order that more can be shipped abroad. This, along with the huge export program, is the magnet which attracts much risk capital to the grain markets.

When it is widely advertised among the public, which has been the case, that there is a shortage of food, it is only natural that the public reaction is that the price is bound to go up. If, for example, a public statement were made by the president of a large corporation that the price of such corporation's stock, that is traded in on the New York Stock Exchange, is selling much too low, it can only be expected that the public will rush to buy this stock. Only recently the press carried statements made by high authorities in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that wheat could sell at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bushel.

Law Is Adequate

Excessive speculation is certainly undesirable, particularly to the grain trade itself, but it must be remembered that there are laws now in existence that place in the hands of the Administration ways and means of correcting such excesses, without resorting to means that will eventually destroy the liquidity of the markets. Under the law, the Commodity Exchange Administration has the authority to call upon the exchanges to furnish names, addresses, and amounts of all open trades at any given time—they could have the necessary information in detail within forty-eight hours, all of which seems to preclude the need of any investigation by the Attorney General and the Department of Justice.

High Margins Restrain Sellers

The Administration's recent interference with the delicate grain marketing machinery, by their insistence on very high margin requirements, evidently was prompted by the belief that such action would re-

strain speculative buyers and therefore result in lower prices. It is now quite evident that the effect has been directly opposite from what was expected. Prices actually are substantially higher than they were when the Presidential request was reluctantly complied with. The Administration apparently overlooked the fact that high margins would restrain the seller as well as the buyer.

It appears that the high margin rule has actually restricted sellers and entrenched all holders in their belief in higher prices and has protected such holders from the danger of sales by many sellers who hold the opposite view.

Hearings Begun on Taxation of Co-operatives

The general tax hearings begun last Spring were resumed Nov. 4 by the House Ways and Means Committee.

There are 7,400 associations today selling \$4,835,000,000 a year of produce of 2,896,000 farmers—cotton, milk, fruit, grain, meat, nuts, eggs, tobacco, wool.

There are 2,750 associations buying \$810,000,000 worth of goods annually for 1,610,000 farmers.

Also involved are 2,650 buying associations, which have 812,000 city members and do \$330,000,000 a year business. These groups usually operate groceries and oil stations.

Suggested changes in the present tax treatment of farm co-operatives that were analyzed in the Treasury report included: (1) Repeal of the exemption; (2) inclusion of all patronage dividend amounts in the taxable income; (3) inclusion of patronage dividends paid in non-cash form, while continuing the exclusion of cash dividends; and (4) imposition of a gross receipts tax or a tax on invested capital, in lieu of income tax.

The Treasury Department estimated that the farm co-operatives paid only \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in federal income taxes on \$5,000,000,000 sales volume in 1944, against \$2,000,000,000 in taxes on \$59,000,000,000 in sales by private corporations.

World Food Supply Short

According to the comprehensive warning over the world food supply conditions which was recently issued by Dr. D. A. FitzGerald, secretary-general of the International Emergency Food Council the final accounting of the grain crop outturn this year reduces the estimate of available exportable surplus from an original estimate in July of 32 million tons, to approximately 28.5 million tons, against a food and feed grain demand of 50 million tons.

While painting a gloomy picture of the food requirements of foreign nations, Dr. FitzGerald portrays an equally bleak outlook on the feed grain side, forecasting a forced reduction in European livestock, which he calls "a most unfortunate development, since European agriculture is built around livestock." At home, he declares that even though food and feed grain exports are held down below the shipments of 1946-47, a forced reduction in domestic livestock numbers is also forecast.

Prohibition of Used Bags Postponed

The Kansas State Board of Health has postponed the effective date of the regulation prohibiting the use of second hand bags for flour and other cereal products from Nov. 15, 1947 to Apr. 15, 1948.

Controls Sought by Washington Administration

It seems probable that the President will request the re-enactment of legislation under which the Secretary of Agriculture might issue orders limiting the extraction rate of flour and the extent to which various grains might be used in mixed feeds.

It is likely that a request will be made to widen the authority of C.E.A. that that agency may set margin requirements on commodity exchanges.

There is some question of the extent of government control over prices that may be sought. It is understood that some people in the administration are fearful lest, if broad authority to control prices is requested, it might be granted and would result in black markets and shortages as arose in the last days of the O.P.A.—conditions which would be present to up-set campaign plans in 1948. However present indications are that legislation to set and control the prices of certain basic commodities as well as legislation to issue orders similar to war food orders will be requested.

In addition the administration has announced its intention to request that the authority to control and allocate exports be extended for a period beyond March 1, 1948, when under present law this authority will terminate. Washington already is attracting a representative group of former top O.P.A. officials.—National Grain Trade Council.

Dangers Confronting Soybean Purchases this Year

Much confusion and many different prices now prevail in the purchase of soybeans. Fluctuation in the futures prices up the limit of 8 cents one day, or down as much the next, is dangerous.

The Lafayette broadcast of the elevator price paid for soybeans, has been entirely unjustified and has permitted only about a 6-cent margin to the dealers over a very wide territory. At the present price of soybeans, a margin of say 15 cents per bu. is entirely justified on the part of the dealer and is not being objected to by the producers anywhere.

You cannot run beans through your elevator with an invisible loss of less than 1 per cent, which means a loss of over 3 cents per bu. to start with. If your carload at destination should show 1 per cent dockage on the inspection certificate, here is another 3 cents plus loss to you. Dealers generally are taking a fair and liberal margin this year.

If your competitor overbids your price, let him have the beans, knowing that his house will be filled up soon and having no cars to ship out. All elevators are going to handle as many beans as their facilities will permit, and for the cars they will have difficulty in obtaining. Why isn't it logical to get a liberal margin with all of these and many other factors involved in the purchase of soybeans this season?—Fred K. Sale, secy Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Arbitration of Variable Price Contract

Interpretation of a contract with price subject to change in ceilings or floors lends interest to the arbitration between the Kansas Elevator Co., of Kansas City, Mo., plaintiff, and Terrell Milling Co., of Terrell, Tex., defendant.

This case involved a contract for four carloads of oats and second contract for four carloads of yellow corn. Both parties acknowledged the existence of these contracts and entered into them in good faith. The dispute arose over the interpretation of the contract, as to whether or not it was subject to a so-called "Escalator Clause" interpretation. Both parties agreed that the commodity in the first contract was bulk white oats, No. 3 30 lbs., OPA scale of premiums or discounts up or down, nothing below No. 4, 27 lbs. to apply; price, OPA ceiling plus markups or market, whichever was higher at time of shipment, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ c brokerage to the Frank H. Snell Co., brokers.

The Arbitration Committee pointed out that commodities, grains, millfeeds, proteins, etc., were scarce and all segments of the grain and milling industry were anxious for supplies. Unusual inducements were offered to obtain supplies. As a result, thousands of carloads of grain and grain products were traded in on this "Escalator Clause" basis, and it was agreed by the trade that such contracts were definitely in favor of the seller in that he was guaranteed a price or "floor" as established in the market, either by reason of or an advance in OPA ceilings or in the market in case the OPA ceilings were cancelled. Yet buyers were willing to accept and did accept this interpretation of their contracts in order to obtain supplies. The Committee, therefore, believed that the contents of such a contract were thoroughly understood by all parties concerned.

While the Committee thought that the contracts might be criticized as not being as specific or as detailed as they might be in setting out the meaning of the variable price clause, yet, they did state that the price shall be the OPA ceiling price, or the market, whichever is higher at the time of shipment. If the possibility of a higher market were admitted, then it would follow that the parties to the contract acknowledged the possibility of the OPA act expiring before the grain was shipped. If OPA ceilings were not cancelled, then any market advance, other than a raise in the ceiling price, was impossible and ceiling prices as established by OPA would be the contract.

Therefore, the Committee found in favor of the plaintiff, the Kansas Elevator Co., and concluded that it was the obligation of the defendant, the Terrell Milling Co., to reimburse the plaintiff in the amount of \$308.93, remainder on car of oats UP 307695. Further, to accept on contract all remaining cars of oats and corn involved in this arbitration at the last OPA ceiling price plus grade premiums, if any, or grade discounts, if any, plus the legal OPA markups, elevation, merchandising, brokerage, etc., as specified in the contract, or the market, whichever is higher at the time of shipment.

The arbitration committee was composed of L. E. Howard, Derby Grain Co., Topeka, Kansas, Mr. Ray C. Ayers, Ray C. Ayers & Son, Slaton, Texas, and Mr. W. H. Toberman, Toberman Grain Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

Story of Soybean Processing

The A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. has issued a booklet which relates the story of the first quarter century of soybean processing operations in the United States. It traces the development of soybean farming, from the first plants of the late A. E. Staley, to the present and tells of the new products, the new markets, and the more efficient processing methods.

Big Linseed Oil Mill in Texas for A.-D.-M.

As part of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. expansion program, construction will be started on a million-dollar flaxseed processing plant at Kenedy in southern Texas. The large modern plant, to be constructed on property adjoining the Archer-Daniels-Midland flax elevator at Kenedy, brings an entirely new industry to southern Texas. All flaxseed hitherto processed in the area was handled at converted cottonseed plants which lacked the efficient machinery designed for the new mill.

The new Kenedy plant will be of reinforced concrete construction five stories high and will include facilities for the cleaning of flaxseed and grains, a linseed oil refining plant and a farm feed manufacturing plant which will utilize by-products from the new linseed mill. Capacity of the existing Kenedy elevator will be increased by 500,000 bus. There will be facilities for receiving and shipping, both by rail and by truck, and storage warehouse for manufactured products and tankage for raw and refined linseed oil.

Oats and Barley Futures Resumed in Winnipeg

Futures trading in oats and barley on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was resumed on Oct. 23 with authorized dealings for December, May and July deliveries for oats and barley. The reopening followed the Canadian government's action on Oct. 21 eliminating price ceilings on oats, barley, screenings, meat and meat products and suspended subsidies on grain used for livestock feeding. Restricted items remaining are wheat, flax, sunflower seed, sugar, fats, oils and rents.

For Federal All-Wheat Control

Senator Ralph E. Flanders, Republican, of Vermont, has recently spoken favorably of plans for allocating supplies of grain along the lines of the Canadian pattern. He said that he had noted that Canada buys the entire wheat crop from producers, and sells it at fixed prices, controlling the mark-up or profit margin. This plan, if carried out, he stated might mean a halt in wheat futures dealings. While going to the extreme of suggesting the Canadian plan, Senator Flanders said he had given no consideration to rationing and price ceilings.

New Grain Haul Trailer

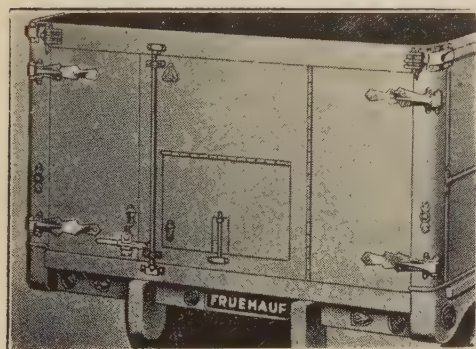
Fruehauf Trailer Co. has added a new grain haul trailer to its line of commercial truck-trailers.

The new model uses the basic Fruehauf integral-frame, tubular-strut construction, with extra reinforcements, such as top rub-rail and spreader bars, to insure maximum strength.

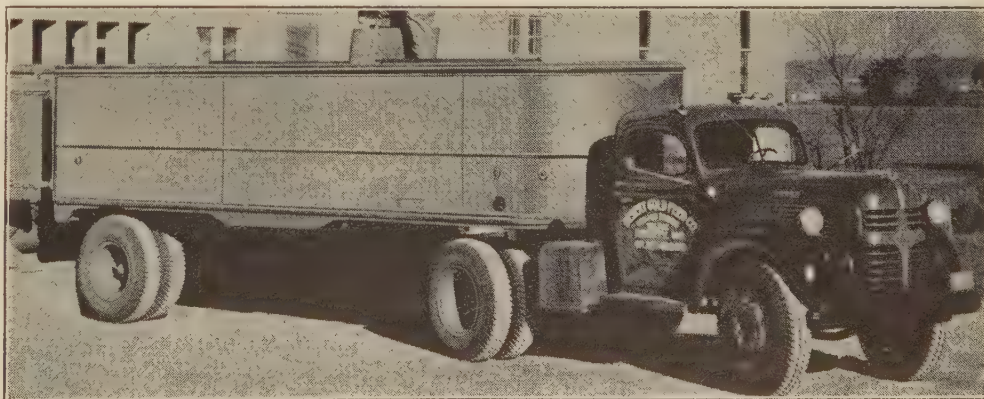
It is available in lengths from 20-ft. to 34-ft., with either single axle underconstruction or with Fruehauf's new gravity suspension tandem in which leaf springs are eliminated.

Three-section, piano-hinged tailgate, combined with a trap-door type inserted door, simplifies the unloading of grain. A steel header provides extra strength for trailer sides, as do the well located spreader bars. Header is removable for loading of large objects. Tarpaulin tie rod, located 24" up from the lower rub rail, permits covering to be placed in position or removed from ground level with ease and simplicity.

While primarily intended for the haulage of grain, the open-top grain haul van may be used with efficiency wherever top loading is required and high weight, low bulk loads don't dictate the use of a high-sided unit.



Tail Gate with Trap Door.



New Grain Haul Trailer and Tractor.

Argentine Grain Refused by Denmark

A report from Copenhagen to Broomhall is that Denmark has refused the offer of 20,000 tons of rye and wheat from Argentina because of the excessive prices asked and because payment would have to be in dollars.

To Grow Peanuts in Africa

Capetown, South Africa.—A \$100,000,000 venture for growing peanuts in South Africa has been launched by Great Britain. On 3,210,000 acres of uninhabited, waterless and fly-infested land, the British government hopes to establish "model" farm units and villages to employ about 32,100 Africans and 750 Europeans.

Peanuts, it was pointed out in the announcement, are a principal source of food and industrial fat. It is estimated that the land will produce about 800,000 tons of vegetable oil seed a year, about one-third of the British supply. It will be made into margarine and by-products. The saving to British economy through the project has been estimated at \$40,000,000 a year.

Russian Grain Cars in Bad Order

Large quantities of grain are being deposited along the Russian Railroads right-of-way by grain cars with holes in the sides and floors according to a report from IZVESTIA, soviet newspaper. The cars are being patched with clay and straw to keep them in service and wheat is piling up at loading points because improperly prepared cars must be repaired. Thousands of tons of grain, according to the report, are piled in the open awaiting transport in the Ukraine.

The military tribunal of the Russian southern railroads sentenced a repair shop foreman to four years' imprisonment and an inspector to five years for sending faulty cars to grain loading docks.

Bulk Handling Studied in Australia

The chairman of the Australian State of Victoria's Grain Elevator board is coming to the United States to study the methods used in this country and in Canada for handling incoming wheat crops.

Before leaving on his mission the chairman said: "The economies of the Victorian bulk-handling system were worked out on the basis of grain sacks costing a dollar and forty-four cents per dozen. Today's price of grain sacks is in the vicinity of four dollars and a half per dozen in Australia. Growers at non-elevator stations are pressing for the extension of the system to their stations, because they feel they are entitled to the benefits of the bulk-handling system to allow their cost of operation to be reduced. They contend that the economies of the bulk-handling system should be assessed on the basis of grainsacks at a higher price than the dollar and forty-four cents a dozen on which the existing scheme was based."

Wheat sowings in all states of Australia may total 15,000,000 acres for 1947 compared with the usual figure of 11,000,000. Anything like a good crop from this year's sowing will produce a harvest bigger than can be handled by existing bulk facilities and work has already begun at some stations and sidings for the construction of open bulkheads to hold the extra wheat.

Australian Wheat Export Price Increased

The export price of Australian wheat increased another shilling on Oct. 24, bringing the total price to 19 shillings and sixpence Australian, approximately \$3.18 a bu. f. o. b. at shipping ports. A spokesman for the Australian Wheat Board said the increase "apparently was made in sympathy with the rise in world values generally."

Argentine Grain Price Raised

Argentine farmers will receive an increase in prices for this year's crop if the recommendation of the Argentine Economic Council is approved by the government. Prices guaranteed to farmers for the last crop and the indicated new crop basis, under these recommendations follow:

Wheat, first 300 tons, previous crop, \$1.37½ bu., new crop \$1.61¼; remainder of wheat delivered \$1.21¾ and \$1.45¾, respectively.

Rye, previous crop, \$1.09½ bu., new crop \$1.32¾.

Oats, previous crop, 58¼c, new crop 69c bu.

Prices received by farmers for old crop barley were 87½c and for flaxseed \$2.26½ per bu. No mention is made of the corn price farmers will receive, altho rural societies have been urging that the government announce new crop prices now rather than next March or April.

Algeria in Market for Grain Elevator

An official export-import organization—Cooperative de Céréales d'Alger-Nord—in Algiers wishes to purchase grain elevators. A complete installation for handling from 5,000 to 10,000 metric tons is desired. Each unit is to be 7½ to 8 meters high, and have a capacity of 150 metric tons.

In addition, a separate quotation is requested for a suction pump capable of unloading ships without use of hand labor.

The installation is to be placed on a quay of 5,000 square meters, 2½ meters above water, with the average distance from boat to elevators, 105 meters.

Cooperative de Céréales d'Alger-Nord is affiliated with and supervised by the Credit Central Agricole. It is understood that 60,000,000 Algerian francs are available for the required equipment, and that dollar exchange and import licenses are guaranteed.

Interested United States manufacturers and suppliers are asked to submit price quotations, together with detailed plans and diagrams of the complete installation. All communications in connection with this trade inquiry should be addressed to J. B. Scotto, Ingenieur, Architecte Expert, 39 Rue Mogador, Algiers, Algeria.—*Foreign Commerce Weekly*.

Wage-Hour Hearings on White Collar Exemptions

A public hearing to consider revisions in regulations governing so-called "white collar" employee exemptions under the Fair Labor Standards Act will open on Dec. 2. The hearing will begin at 10 a.m. in the Departmental Auditorium Building in Washington. Interested parties should file notice of intention to appear by Nov. 20.

Increase Vigilance Against Grain Fires

Because fires in grain, cereal and flour mills, stock food factories, grain elevators and warehouses increased 50 per cent during the last year, the National Board of Fire Underwriters is issuing a special warning to fire departments and all concerned with the handling of grain to maintain increasing vigilance against the peril of fire.

The National Board points out that four fires alone in grain elevators and mills late in 1946 and early this year each destroyed several million bushels of grain and caused losses of from one to three million dollars.

"With emergency relief demand of 100,000,000 bushels of grain for the starving people of warswept areas, and the need for maintaining a fairly normal supply for the people of the United States, immediate action to prevent destruction by fire of grain and grain products becomes of vital importance to those on whom the responsibility of providing fire prevention and fire protection falls," the National Board's bulletin says.

"It is essential that all establishments storing, handling and processing grain and grain products should be vitally interested in a self-inspection service, involving not only a periodic checkup, weekly, but entailing constant vigilance of those conditions most apt to cause fires."

"Further, and more important than the causes of fires are the conditions which let a fire involve a whole structure through the upward or horizontal sweep of flames and heated products of combustion.

"Industries involving the handling of grain generally produce the hazard of grain dust explosions. Cleanliness is usually the best cure for this.

"Grain handling often requires high or large buildings. Structural changes, cut-offs by walls and fire doors, the enclosure of vertical fire-travel and the installation of automatic fire detection and of automatic sprinkler systems are all of value."

The National Board's bulletin urges fire departments to make a survey of areas in their jurisdiction to determine which plants, stores or other places involve the storage, handling or processing of grain, to encourage self-inspection on the part of these plants, to make inspection by members of the fire department, and to encourage civic organizations to work for improvement of hazardous conditions.

Self-inspection blanks to assist managements in checking up on their plants, stores, elevators or other places handling grain are being sent to all fire departments in the U. S. These may be obtained also at the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 7.

Air Compressor Tank Explodes

An air compressor tank used to provide air pressure for the dump lift at the Moundridge Milling Company's elevator, Moundridge, Kan., blew up Oct. 22, rocking the entire elevator and damaging some machinery.

The air tank was split from end to end and flying metal broke a large flywheel on the car puller. The compressor unit was blown apart and other equipment was damaged. No employees were in the structure at the time of the blast.—G. H.

New Freight Cars on Order

All railroads and private carlines had 116,546 new freight cars on order on Oct. 1, the Ass'n of American Railroads announced. The number on order on Sept. 1, 1947, was 114,230.

Roads Have More New Cars

For some years the railroads have been retiring old cars faster than new ones were built; but the A.A.R. reports the number of serviceable cars on Class I railroads shows an increase of 2,615 cars Oct. 1, 1947, compared with Sept. 1, 1947. There were 7,182 new cars installed during the month of September, 1947, compared with 3,800 in 1946 and 2,850 in 1945.

Car Builders Not Getting Enough Steel

S. M. Felton, pres. of the American Railway Car Institute of New York, stated Oct. 10 before the Mid-West Shippers' Advisory Board and the Traffic Club of Chicago in the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, that the amount of steel allocated to car builders must be almost doubled to enable them to produce at the rate of 8,500 new freight cars a month.

In April, May, and June the industry's average receipts of new car steel was 96,402 tons. Had the supply been balanced this would have been enough to produce an average of 5,172 cars a month. Starting in July steel receipts were 17 per cent less than in June, Felton declared. Total receipts of new car steel were 84,708 tons, sufficient to build 4,545 cars a month out of the 8,500 car monthly program had the supply been in balance. But again the supplies were not in balance.

Rail Men Stole Grain

Several thousand dollars worth of grain from freight cars was stolen by six Columbus, O. employees of the New York Central Railroad according to their own confessions to police. The six used trowel-like instruments to pry boards loose from the boxcar floors in order to fill the sacks they held beneath the cars. In this manner, in one day alone, the men took 22 sacks of grain which they sold to two Columbus milling companies.

N. Y. C. Scale Testing Car

The New York Central Railroad recently received delivery of a new 80,000-pound railroad scale test car, replacing the old 50,000 pound car which had been in use for several years. The test car is used to test grain track scales as well as those of other industries located in Toledo and on the division of the railroad between Toledo and Elkhart, Ind.

Halifax Desires Grain Trade

The Halifax Board of Trade has asked the Dominion government for assurances that more grain will be shipped from the port of Halifax this year than heretofore. The board contends that the volume of grain shipped out of Halifax during 1947 was far below capacity, and that much grain from Canada is being shipped to the British Isles through U. S. ports, including Portland, Me., Boston and New York. —McN.

Acute Car Shortage in Pacific N-W

Portland, Ore., Oct. 31.—Extra barges from Puget Sound ports are being pressed into service to move government wheat from inland elevators to Columbia river ports. In addition, the CCC is exploring the possibility of trucking wheat from the producing district, so acute has the car situation become.

For some time now, the car shortage has forced the CCC to buy wheat on a "warehouse receipt" basis at country elevators, instead of "on track at Portland" or "f.o.b. ship" as prevailed earlier in the season. For the past few weeks, getting the wheat to ports has been a nip-and-tuck race with sailing schedules, and almost no stockpile is on hand at terminals to load cargoes in the next few weeks.

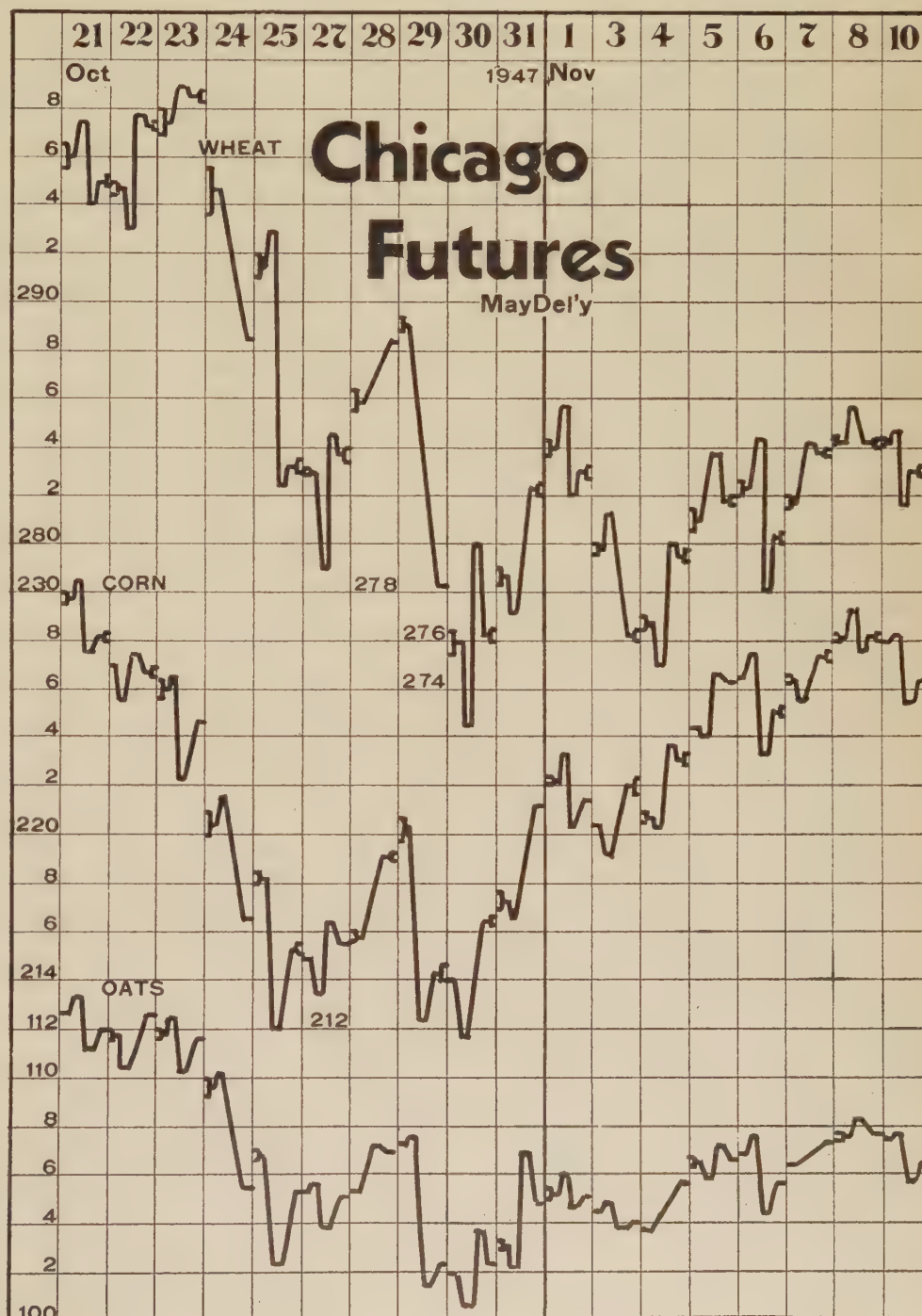
The agency owns plenty of wheat to meet its export commitments for the next sev-

eral months having purchased more than 28 million bushels of the '47 Northwest crop. But getting the wheat to shipside is proving to be the major problem.

Barge movement down the Columbia so far this season is believed to approximate 2,500,000 bushels.—F. K. H.

Fungi Destroy One Per Cent of World's Grain Crop

Fungus spores are on or in the seed when it is threshed and go with the grain in storage. They germinate and grow when the grain moisture is high and the air temperature is relatively warm. Recent studies have demonstrated that the activity of the fungi is the principal cause of the heating of moist grain. Attacking the grain by means of enzymes, the fungi cause marked deterioration in quality.



Big Yield of Cornell Wheat

Franklin and Harold Auld of Watford, Ont., grew a 5-acre plot of the new Cornell variety of wheat, obtaining 43 bus. to the acre when the best yields of other varieties in the district were 30 bus.

Buckwheat Crop Over-estimated

Volume of receipts at terminal markets and offerings from country shippers seem to indicate a much smaller crop of buckwheat than originally estimated. Poor yields in many sections offset the increased acreage, and this year's production may turn out smaller than last year's crop.—Blodgett's Buckwheat Bulletin.

Sunflower Seed Crop Smallest Since 1930

The sunflower seed crop is forecast by the U.S.D.A. at 2,450,000 pounds of clean seed, compared with 4,710,000 pounds last year and the 1941-45 average of 4,932,000 pounds. The small crop this year is due to a sharp reduction in acreage.

Soybean Crop of Low Quality

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—The 1946-47 soybean crop fell considerably below the high quality of the three previous crop years, according to reports to the Department of Agriculture. Only 70 per cent graded No. 2 or better compared with 92 per cent, 88 per cent, and 86 per cent respectively for the three years immediately preceding.

September 1947 inspections totaled 433 cars, with 60 per cent grading No. 2 or better. The average for the month of September for the crop year 1940-45 was 850 cars, with 70 per cent grading No. 2 or better.

Alfalfa Seed Production Largest on Record

Production of alfalfa seed this year is forecast at 1,813,000 bu. of threshers-run seed, compared with 1,834,100 bu. in 1946 and the 1935-45 average of 1,179,040 bu.

Smaller crops than last year are indicated for 13 states: Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. On the other hand, larger crops than last year are indicated for 9 states: Michigan, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, and California.—U. S.D.A.

Good Rains in Pacific N-W

Walla Walla, Wash., Nov. 1.—Seasonal rainfall more than 50 per cent above "normal" throughout the Pacific Northwest has made conditions for winter wheat seeding highly favorable. Wheat farmers in the Big Bend and other dry sections say it's the best fall in twenty-five years. Rain has been so plentiful that, almost paradoxically, some sections have actually had too much rain. In the eastern Palouse, for example, many fields intended for winter wheat are so wet and muddy that growers now plan to wait until spring to seed. Even in the normally almost desert areas in Morrow County in Oregon, considerable wheat is yet to be planted.—Willard N. Crawford, field sec'y Pacific N-W Crop Imp. Ass'n.

Cargill Reports Need of General Rains

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 27.—Seeding operations have proceeded slowly, and only about half the intended acreage is in the ground at this time. Rains during the past week have been good to heavy in the eastern parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, but the area to the west received only scattered showers. The showers are helpful in permitting farmers to get in their acreage, but good general rains are needed to overcome some of the deficiencies of the last three or four months.

Other winter wheat regions have fared considerably better, and prospects in the Pacific Northwest, the northern plains, and from Iowa and Missouri to the Atlantic are about normal for this season of the year. A few dry spots have been noted in eastern sections, but ordinarily in that section moisture is not a limiting factor in winter wheat yields.—T. J. Totushek, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Sudan-Grass Seed Production

Production of sudan-grass seed this year is forecast at 19,940,000 pounds of clean seed, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported recently. This is smaller than any previous crop on record since 1929 except in 1934, when 17,050,000 pounds were produced. The prospective 1947 crop is 14 per cent smaller than the small 1946 crop of 23,300,000 pounds and 60 per cent below the 1936-45 average of 50,302,000 pounds. Of the eight producing states, production in only three: Nebraska, Kansas and Oregon, is indicated larger this year than last.

The report stated, "The small production this year is due to the record small acreage, as yields per acre are expected to be above average. An estimated 54,100 acres are expected to be harvested. This acreage is 16 per cent smaller than the previous record low acreage of 64,600 acres in 1946 and 63 per cent below the 10-year average of 144,818 acres."

Red Clover Seed Crop Greatly Reduced

With prospective crops of red-clover seed in 13 out of 18 states smaller than last year, production this year is indicated to be 31 per cent less than in 1946. Production is forecast at 1,459,100 bus (87,546,000 pounds) of threshers-run seed, compared with the record 1946 crop of 2,120,800 bus (127,248,000 pounds) and the 1936-45 average of 1,435,290 bus (86,117,400 pounds). Smaller crops this year than last are in prospect for New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Maryland, and Virginia. But larger crops are indicated for Kansas, Kentucky, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

The expected decrease in production from last year is due to the marked reduction in acreage. Principal factors reported as having contributed to bring this about were lateness of the harvest of the first crop of hay due to the cold, wet spring; drought and hot weather from about mid-July to early September; grasshopper damage; strong demand for hay; and more winterkilling of clover than usual in a few important producing states.—U. S. D. A.

Smaller Crop of Sweet Clover Seed

With prospective acreages of sweet clover seed smaller in 10 out of 15 producing states, production of this seed may be 19 per cent smaller than last year. Production this year is forecast at 501,900 bus of threshers-run seed, which would make this crop the smallest since 1924, except for 1943 when 452,800 bus were produced. It compares with 618,400 bus (37,104,000 pounds) in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 873,650 bus (52,419,000 pounds).

Acreage for harvest this year, forecast at 188,200 acres, is only about 10,000 acres, larger than the record small acreage (178,000) in 1943. It compares with 232,800 acres in 1946 and the 10-year average of 339,250 acres. The expected reduction in acreage in most states is attributed to relatively higher prices received by growers for other crops; sweet clover weevil in some states; hot, dry weather during August which caused much seed to be lost thru shattering; and conflict of harvesting of this seed with the belated harvesting of grain crops.—U.S.D.A.

Flax Outlook for 1948

By T. L. Daniels of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

George L. Prichard, Director of the Fats and Oils Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, gave the flax outlook for 1948 at the Flax Institute meeting on Oct. 31. We give below excerpts from his talk together with a table, to which he refers, on the domestic utilization.

"... Domestic disappearance of linseed oil during the first half of 1947, when inventories were low and prices extremely high, was at the annual rate of about 600,000,000 pounds. ... The world shortage of linseed oil was clearly brought to our attention when we were in the process of establishing export allocations for Oct.-Dec., 1947. At that time, with the shortage of dollar exchange, requests for linseed oil were several times the amount which was actually allocated, even though in the previous quarter we had allocated over 27,000,000 pounds of linseed oil, most of which represented oil imported into this country from Argentina.

"The enactment of a plan for furnishing assistance to European countries would increase world demand for linseed oil and for flaxseed. ... There is no indication at the present time that there will be any supplies available from Argentina to private firms at a price in line with our domestic prices. ... It is estimated that a maximum of approximately 11,000,000 pounds (oil content) from Mexico and 22,000,000 pounds (oil content) from Canada could be imported against our estimated requirement of 635,000,000 pounds of linseed oil."

Domestic Utilization of Drying Oils 1935-46 and Estimated Requirements Calendar Year 1948
(In Million of Pounds)

Drying Oils	1943	1944	1945	1946	Est. 1948
Linseed Oil	783	702	652	681	635
Tung Oil ¹	10	10	21	32	100
Perilla Oil	2	2	2	2	5
Fish Oil	71	120	137	98	75
Soybean Oil	51	50	60	91	225
Castor Oil	43	118	98	61	60
Oiticica Oil	2	11	19	25	15
Others	1	1	1	6	5
Total	964	1012	988	994	1120

¹Re-exports were subtracted from total disappearance to arrive at domestic disappearance.
²Less than 500,000 pounds.

Corn Movement Will Not be Heavy—Baldwin

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 1.—Reports to date indicate that the 40 bushel yield as estimated by the Government for Illinois is a little high. Some receipts of new corn in the markets from this territory are running from 16 to 21 per cent in moisture. With favorable weather next week, they will go all out to gather in the crop. Movement will not be heavy, as practically all farmers have crib room enough to hold their crop, whereas last year it was necessary to shell out cribs in order to find room for all of the crop.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Price Rise Follows Government Purchase in Pacific N-W

More than 50 per cent of the 1947 grain crop in the three Pacific Northwest states had been sold by Oct. 22, A. E. Sutton, Portland, Ore., general manager of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., reported at the fall meeting of the association's directors held at Spokane, Wash., recently. Three-fourths of the grain sold was turned over to the C.C.C. for its export program. A net rise of 2.86 ¢ in price of wheat on tracks in Portland was reported.—F. H.

Heavier Flour Mill Output

The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, in an announcement Oct. 24, estimated that 25.9 million sacks of wheat flour were produced in August, a 4 percent increase over the 24.9 million sacks produced in July, and 8 per cent greater than the August 1946 output of 23.9 million sacks.

Wheat grindings during the month were estimated at 59.6 million bushels, as compared with 57.0 million bushels in July; offal production was placed at 498,000 short tons, against 472,000 short tons the previous month.

Grain Car Loading

The number of cars loaded with grain and grain products during the weeks ending on dates below as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads, have been as follows:

	1947	1946
Sept. 6.....	47,733	42,746
Sept. 15.....	55,914	50,578
Sept. 20.....	53,932	48,171
Sept. 27.....	52,343	49,036
Oct. 4.....	50,477	47,317
Oct. 11.....	54,007	49,735
Oct. 18.....	55,826	50,239
Oct. 25.....	55,562	52,409
Nov. 1.....	52,064	52,165

Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	89,366	1,265,293	.....	1,216,883
Chicago	2,476,000	2,906,000	2,939,000	3,163,000
Duluth	2,745,590	2,894,865	2,267,520	3,226,310
Ft. Worth	170,000	200,000	28,000	40,000
Ind'apolis	242,500	355,000	300,000	660,000
Kan. City	646,000	986,000	412,000	894,000
Memphis	85,500	168,000	.....	.....
Los Ang'l's	13,400	8,400	.....	.....
Milwaukee	504,000	317,400	491,535	304,000
Omaha	630,806	992,200	554,400	994,400
Phila'phia	500,944	400,606	237,150	259,806
St. Joseph	155,760	1,196,520	42,480	165,200
Superior	1,507,800	1,805,741	1,291,302	2,014,617
Wichita	2,000	.....	6,000	.....

To Discuss Grain Curtailment

"The Government's Grain Curtailment Program and How It Affects Us," is to be the subject of the monthly round-table discussion before the Chicago District Superintendents Society on Nov. 18, according to an announcement from Chapter Secretary Lincoln D. Scott, Corn Products Refining Co., Argo.

Walter John of the USDA's Production & Marketing Division will lead the forum, which will start with a 6:15 p.m. dinner at Binyon's. Chapter President Leonard Danielson, Arcady Farms Milling Co., will preside. Guests are cordially invited.

Last Meeting of Agriculture Committee

The session of Nov. 1 in Temple, Tex., of the House agriculture committee was the last meeting according to Chairman Hope, Republican, Kans., who announced the indefinite postponement.

Farmers Hauling U. S. Rye to Canada

It is reported from Fargo, N. D., that thousands of bushels of domestic rye are being shipped across the border into Canada and are being sold around \$1 a bushel above the price paid on United States markets. According to the report more than 35 trucks, loaded with rye, crossed the border daily for a 10 day period during the first part of October.

Feed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1946, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	6,066	6,371	.....	.....
Chicago	27,345	26,760	35,601	38,506
Kan. City	12,060	3,900	33,540	30,870
Los Angeles	847	352	.....	.....
Memphis	560	1,200	.....	.....
Milwaukee	150	840	23,970	15,480
Wichita	.....	.....	9,749	9,200

Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	144,348	64,654	.....	.....
Chicago	233,000	185,000	107,000	78,000
Duluth	185,775	8,365	218,500	12,000
Ft. Worth	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Ind'apolis	1,800	57,600	.....	1,800
Kan. City	61,500	54,000	37,500	34,500
Los Ang'l's	3,000	4,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee	37,260	16,200	39,330	17,100
Omaha	251,376	369,118	216,000	324,000
Phila'phia	3,779	.....	1,976	9,473
St. Joseph	1,730	1,730	1,730	6,920
Superior	48,494	2,999	98,689	.....
Wichita	1,750	.....	1,750	.....

Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of Barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	5,369	25,111	.....	.....
Chicago	2,160,000	1,418,000	402,000	359,000
Duluth	1,317,985	4,291,685	1,353,245	1,379,790
Ft. Worth	8,000	.....	11,200	1,600
Ind'apolis	2,000	6,000	.....	.....
Kan. City	180,500	224,000	192,000	299,200
Los Ang'l's	292,200	287,400	.....	.....
Milw'kee	3,161,190	3,223,350	952,270	1,102,860
Omaha	230,000	206,000	206,000	198,000
Philadelphia	.....	.....	7,874	198,000
St. Joseph	34,200	64,600	15,200	11,400
Superior	628,177	2,365,053	822,418	451,336

Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	1,496,446	1,222,194	1,711,781	1,089,651
Chicago	5,114,000	1,172,000	4,801,000	2,691,000
Duluth	27,206,175	22,529,770	19,110,785	14,083,365
Ft. Worth	1,213,100	1,339,100	1,211,700	1,002,400
Ind'apolis	372,600	415,800	403,200	538,200
Kan. City	7,653,600	6,579,000	9,582,900	6,730,300
Memphis	16,000	27,000	.....	.....
Los Ang's	302,400	414,400	.....	.....
Milwaukee	303,910	41,600	917,456	266,900
Omaha	2,994,675	2,283,100	3,886,400	2,299,200
Phil'phia	2,498,463	1,992,593	2,472,749	274,518
St. Joseph	805,450	1,151,160	861,560	763,820
Superior	16,286,768	12,978,723	11,607,238	9,656,362
Wichita	1,418,400	1,882,800	1,465,200	1,454,400

Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	1,302,033	342,390	6,608	.....
Chicago	8,347,000	7,416,000	4,346,000	2,570,000
Duluth	1,500	.....	.....	1,660
Ft. Worth	138,000	165,000	23,000	31,500
Ind'apolis	1,026,800	1,006,400	782,000	826,200
Kan. City	1,252,900	1,844,500	550,500	768,000
Memphis	120,000	.....	.....	.....
Los Ang'l's	393,000	199,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee	774,000	361,200	44,340	38,940
Omaha	2,736,588	1,694,914	2,675,356	2,068,200
Phila'phia	115,410	405,724	64,279	268,858
St. Joseph	207,680	528,000	167,200	330,880
Superior	22	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	3,400	.....	8,500	.....

Soybeans Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	4,010	10,656	.....	.....
Chicago	5,017,000	9,065,000	543,000	490,000
Ind'apolis	2,278,400	1,755,200	1,428,800	1,044,000
Kan. City	1,392,300	2,109,700	156,400	185,300
Omaha	692,416	374,400	52,800	30,400
Phila'phia	140,084	.....	19,906	.....
St. Joseph	932,750	775,250	8,750	64,750
Superior	106	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	187,200	120,600	.....	.....

Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1946, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	31	83	.....	66
Chicago	3,424	2,046	1,215	949
Ft. Worth	143	.....	220	.....
Kan. City	10,170	7,542	5,040	3,690
Los Angeles	66	121	.....	.....

Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1946, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Chicago	162,000	144,000	16,000	5,000
Duluth	2,732,845	590,985	1,052,790	387,350
Los Ang'l's	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Superior	2,588,514	286,730	726,475	172,610
SORGHUMS				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Ft. Worth	2,627,800	768,600	705,600	604,800
Ind'apolis	59,200	.....	54,000	.....
Omaha	8,000	9,600	3,200	4,800
Los Ang'l's	133,400	28,000	.....	.....
Phila'phia	38,191	2,126	38,191	1,328
St. Joseph	32,040	16,020	5,340	1,750
Wichita	33,250	1,750	26,250	29,750
CLOVER				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Chicago	410,000	494,000	80,000	293,000
Milwaukee	222,849	360,955	53,978	104,829
TIMOTHY				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Chicago	609,000	552,000	160,000	551,000
Milwaukee	1,898,520	943,790	90,720	36,760

Field Seeds

Death of Luther Breck

Luther Adams Breck died Oct. 21, in his home at Bryantville, Mass.

He was of the fourth generation to head the Jos. Breck & Sons Corporation, Boston, Mass., which does a nationwide business. He is survived by his wife and son, L. A. Breck, Jr.

Nicolson Seed Interests Combined

United Seeds, Inc., of Omaha, Neb., has been formed to unite the Nebraska Seed Co., Omaha, and Iowa Seed Co., Eagle Grove, Ia., operating at Shenandoah, Ames, Anamosa, Red Oak, Muscatine, Maquoketa, Sioux City, Boone, Ia.; Faribault, Minn.; Yankton, S. D.; Marshall, Mo.; Grand Island and Norfolk, Neb.; Normal, Ill.; Garland, Tex., and Grand Junction, Colo., President of the company is John W. Nicolson and vice-pres. Art Henneman.

Montana Seed Wheat to Egypt

Helena, Mont.—Montana made a repayment to ancient farmers of the Nile when 12,400 lbs. of registered Karmont wheat seed from the Helena Valley was shipped to Egypt recently. The Egyptian government paid \$4.50 a bushel for the wheat grown on the Barney Lichtwardt ranch. The grain is a bearded white-chaffed variety of winter wheat developed by the Montana agricultural experiment station. It yields 35 bus. to the acre here. Ancient Egyptians were among the first to grow wheat under cultivation, utilizing flood waters of the Nile.—F.H.

Testing Sweet Sudan

At a recent meeting of representatives of the seed trade, the Seed Act Division of the Grain Branch, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, (the latter representatives having developed Sweet Sudan) it was agreed that in Sweet Sudan appearing to contain admixtures of Common Sudan the following interpretations pertaining to variety characteristics should prevail:

(a) Seeds with black glumes are Common Sudan or hybrids.

(b) Seeds with sienna-colored glumes (including those which may have both sienna and other colors present) shall be considered Sweet Sudan.

(c) Seeds having other glume colors (red, chocolate, purple, straw, mahogany) shall be placed in one group and the percentage of these in the sample determined. If present in excess of 3 percent, this amount (three percent) shall be added to the Sweet Sudan percentage and the remainder of group "(c)" shall be considered hybrids and not Sweet Sudan. It should be pointed out that most of the straw-colored seeds are Common Sudan and most of the red and chocolate-colored seeds are hybrids.

The U.S.D.A. has prescribed the testing procedure to be followed by analysts in determining purity and germination.

Missouri Seed Improvement Ass'n Will Meet

The Missouri Seed Improvement Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Dec. 22 and 23 in Room 100 of Waters Hall at Columbia, Mo. Among the seven speakers and their topic is Wynard E. Aslin on "Handling the Seed Crop, After Harvest, to Maintain Seed Quality."

The Missouri State Seed Show will be on at the same time in Room 1.

All hybrid seed growers and members interested are invited to attend a hybrid seed meeting at 7:30 p.m., Dec. 22 in the Daniel Boone Hotel.

Texas Seedsmen Will Meet

The Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n has announced that during its annual meeting on Nov. 17 and 18 at the Hotel Adolphus in Dallas, Tex. a reception will be tendered the organization's president while a luncheon for the ladies is held in another section of the hotel. Wholesalers, field seed men and growers will attend the wholesaler's luncheon on Nov. 17. Grady C. Clark, Jr., vice-pres. of the ass'n. will preside.

A luncheon for retailers will also be held on Nov. 17 with Mrs. Evalyn Webb in charge. The banquet with floor show and dance will be held on the same evening.

Seed Crop Goals

National goals calling for increased acreages of the principal winter cover crop seeds to be harvested in 1948 were announced recently by the USDA. The goal acreages for 1948 compared with indicated 1947 harvest acres in parentheses are: Austrian winter peas, 74,000 (50,000); Crimson Clover, 92,000 (70,900); Hairy vetch, 159,000 (114,500); Common and Williamette vetch, 90,000 (83,500); Common rye grass, 68,000 (94,000) and Blue lupine, 57,000 (57,000). State goals for the 1948 crops will be announced following a determination of local possibilities by Federal and State agricultural agencies at State and county levels.

Program of Louisiana Seedsmen

On Nov. 14 and 15, at the Washington-Youree hotel in Shreveport, La., the Louisiana Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold their annual meeting with Morton McMahon as the presiding officers. "Soil Fumigants" will be discussed by Ralph S. Woodward, extension horticulturist. Moving picture report on DDT will be given by a representative of the DuPont Co. Chemical weed killers will be discussed by Dr. T. C. Tyker, of the Grasselli Co.

On Nov. 15, the Louisiana seedsman's breakfast club will hear the enforcement of the Louisiana seed law discussed by W. E. Anderson and R. N. Flint, of the state department of agriculture. Activities of the PMA in Louisiana for 1947-48 will be the topic discussed by L. A. Mullin state administrator.

A business meeting, including the election of officers will conclude the proceedings.

Certified Seed Research Project

The development of more efficient methods of marketing the seeds of improved varieties of legumes and grasses to maintain their identity will be sought in a project approved by the United States Department of Agriculture under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, E. A. Meyer, Administrator, has announced.

The Seed Industry Advisory Committee of the Research and Marketing Act, in recommending the project, said, "There are few problems of American Agriculture as important, or more urgently in need of attention, than increasing the seed supply of improved grasses and legumes. We rate this the most important of the forage seed problems. . . . There never has been a sufficient supply of suitable forage crop seed."

Winter Cover Crop Price Support Program

According to a recent announcement of the USDA the price support for hairy vetch will be 12 cents per pound; for crimson clover, 11.5 cents per pound; and for Austrian winter peas, 4 cents per pound. These are the same as the supports for 1947.

An additional cent per pound will be paid for seed originating east of the Rocky Mountains. All seed is to be of top quality, cleaned and fumigated where necessary. Appropriate discounts will apply to seed of lower quality. The program will be implemented with purchase agreements with producers.

At the time a producer enters into a purchase agreement, a nominal service fee will be collected by the County Agricultural Conservation Office. However, the producer will not be required to deliver any specified amount of seed to CCC. He will be allowed to deliver during the delivery period, the eligible seed which has been cleaned, bagged, and properly labeled but which he may have been unable to market.

Winter Injury of Varieties of Fall-Sown Oats

By A. M. Schlehuber, agronomist, and Roy M. Oswalt, assistant agronomist, Oklahoma Department of Agronomy

The least winter-killing occurred in LeFlore County which had 0.2 per cent and the most in Custer county which had 78 per cent. Wintok had the highest average survival with 93 per cent and Forkeddeer the lowest with 65.1 per cent. However, differential varietal response to winter-killing was striking only in Kay, Blaine and Custer counties.

It is significant that in Custer county, which had the lowest survival, three varieties, Forkeddeer, Letoria, and Traveler, were completely winterkilled, while Wintok survived 66.8 per cent, Winter Fulghum 48.3 per cent, Tennex 23.1 per cent and Stanton, 15.8 per cent. In Blaine county, where Forkeddeer and Letoria were completely winterkilled and Traveler survived only 6.6 per cent, Wintok, Winter Fulghum, Tennex, and Stanton had average survivals of 61.7; 63.5; 45.0 and 27.0 per cent respectively.

A New Flax Variety

The North Dakota agricultural experiment station announces release of a new variety of flax, Dakota, a cross between Renew and Bison, highly resistant to wilt and resistant to strains of rust known to occur in the state. Dakota ripens at about the same time as, or earlier than, Bison and grows almost as tall. It has blue flowers and brown, slightly smaller seed.

Initial distribution of Dakota was made in the spring of 1946, when 980 bus. were released under contract to 71 co-operating farmers in 30 North Dakota counties. From this distribution about 12,000 bus. of seed were available this year for sowing.

N-W Wheat Growers Favor Elgin and Alicel

Walla Walla (Wash.) and Palouse area wheat farmers are swinging heavily to the use of the Elgin and Alicel varieties as a result of experiences of the past year, according to Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Umatilla County had already started the move when possibly half of the '47 crop in either Elgin or Alicel wheat, but the big change is showing up for the coming year.

Elgin and Alicel are closely related strains developed by Oregon state experiment station. They are considered especially good from the standpoint of milling qualities, but have a disadvantage in that they have a tendency to smuttiness.—F. K. H.

Hybrid Oats

Hybrid oats are maintaining the same characteristics found by plant breeders who made the original selections, and are not reverting or "running out" as is occasionally reported, says K. E. Beeson, Purdue University extension agronomist.

Many questions have been asked county agents and seedsmen regarding so-called hybrid oats and the possibility of the varieties "running out." Hybrid oats are not new, the university agronomist, points out, and most varieties used in recent years are the result of hybridizing by qualified plant breeders.

Popular oat varieties planted by Indiana farmers during the last 10 years, including Cartier, Marion, Tama, Vicland and more recently developed Clinton and Benton, are all the result of crossing various established older varieties. Columbia selected from Fulghum was probably a natural hybrid.

Since oats are self fertilized, the new varieties are not hybrids in the sense of hybrid corn, and neither will they "run out," says the agronomist. Once a final selection is made by the plant breeder, it continues to show the same characteristics year after year except as disease or insect damage may modify its performance, or as other varieties are mixed with it through combines, fanning mills, and other sources, causing it to show other variety types.

Most varieties are 15 years old before the public knows they exist. The original cross from which the most recently improved oat varieties, Clinton and Benton, were selected, was made in 1932, and both varieties were tested at Corn Belt Experiment Stations for a number of years before they were released in 1946.

International Grain Show Nov. 29-Dec. 6

An Illinois farmer, H. L. Steigelmeier, of Normal, in McLean county has made the first entries for the 1947 International Grain and Hay Show, which will be held in Chicago Nov. 29 thru Dec. 6 in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition.

Steigelmeier will exhibit soybeans, ear corn, oats, and red clover and timothy seed in this event in which he has won many high awards in past years. At last year's show he exhibited the champion sample of soybeans and was named "Soybean King" of the show.

The International Grain and Hay Show will mark its 25th anniversary this year as the country's leading competitive farm crops contest. There is no entry fee, officials of the event have announced and entries will be accepted until Nov. 10.

Norkan Greatest Producer of Sorghum Varieties

Dodge City, Kan.—The greatest grain producer among the standard sorghum varieties in Southwest Kansas is Norkan, but Atlas sorgho produced the greatest tonnage of forage, according to a survey of the Dodge City experimental field on the annual Ford County Sorghum field day held Oct. 7.—G. H.

Victoria Blight, New Oats Disease

A new oats disease in Kansas, Victoria blight, took a toll of from 5 to 30 per cent of the crop, according to C. L. King, extension plant pathologist at Kansas State College, Manhattan. "This disease caused an average loss of 30 per cent to susceptible varieties in northeastern Kansas, 20 per cent in southeastern Kansas, and 5 per cent in central Kansas. In 1946, the loss was only one per cent—so watch out for 1948," King warned.

Recommendations for control include the planting of certified Clinton seed oats, which has rust, smut and Victoria blight resistance. This variety can be planted from the west edge of the Flint Hills area to the Missouri line. "Although six days later in maturity, the Clinton variety will be a better risk than Osage, Neosho or Boone varieties which are susceptible to Victoria blight," Mr. King said. He urges the immediate ordering of certified seed because of the big demand.

Victoria susceptible varieties include Neosho, Osage, Boone, Tama, Vicland, Vikota, and Cedar. The disease is carried on the seed and builds up in the soil, so a susceptible variety should not be seeded where Victoria blight appeared. Fulton and Kanota varieties are susceptible to rust but resistant to Victoria blight.—G.H.

Rutin Research Grant

The Smith-Dorsey Co., Lincoln, Neb., has made a research grant to the University of Nebraska for the study of rutin. The work will be under the direction of Dr. Harry Miller, director of the university chemurgy project, who intends to select varieties of buckwheat which are high in rutin content and conduct plant breeding studies in an attempt to develop a superior strain.

Annual Meeting of Hybrid Seed Corn Division

Producers of Hybrid Seed Corn, Experiment Station workers, and Industries using corn in their products are invited to attend the annual winter meeting of the Hybrid Seed Corn Division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n. This meeting will be held at the Sheraton Hotel in Chicago, Dec. 2. The eight speakers on the program will discuss various phases of the "Growth and Development of the Corn Plant." This is an unusual occasion to hear eight well known scientists. Each of the scientist-speakers is widely known as an authority on his particular subject.

The Hybrid Corn Division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n has selected Dr. I. J. Johnson, Professor and Head, Farm Crops at the Iowa Experiment Station to act as program chairman. Dr. Johnson has been active for many years in experiments on corn improvement, formerly at the University of Minnesota, and for the past five years at the Iowa State College.

There will be a special program during the noon luncheon at which time an award will be presented to an outstanding corn breeder for his contribution in the production of hybrid seed corn.

We are expecting a large attendance. This will be a fine opportunity to meet and discuss your problems personally with other seedsmen from all sections of the country, writes R. R. St. John, chairman, Hybrid Seed Corn Division.

The Program

10:00—Factors Affecting Stands.

10:00—Processing Problems, John Airy, Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co.

10:15—Fungicides for Control of Corn Seedling Diseases, W. H. Tisdale, Manager Pest Control Research Section, E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Co.

10:30—Soil Inhabiting Insects, J. H. Bigger, Entomologist, Illinois State Natural History Survey Division.

10:45—Nutrition of the Corn Plant, Dr. J. D. Sayre, U. S. Dept. of Agr. and Ohio Agr. Exp. Station.

11:00—Correlated Development of the Tassel and Ear, Dr. Edgar Anderson, Missouri Botanical Garden.

12:00—Noon Luncheon Program, Presentation of Awards.

1:30—Development of the Corn Kernel, Dr. O. T. Bonnett, Illinois Agr. Exp. Station.

1:50-2:30—Chemical and Nutritional Characteristics.

1:50—Protein Quality, Dr. R. M. Hixon, Head, Chemistry Section, Iowa Agr. Exp. Station.

2:10—Breeding for Improved Industrial and Nutritional Composition, Dr. G. F. Sprague, U. S. Dept. of Agr. and Iowa Agr. Exp. Station.

"A Fescue to the Rescue"

Is the title of an illustrated booklet just issued by Oregon fescue growers to advertise the qualities of Alta fescue. The booklet credits Harry A. Schoth, USDA agronomist, with developing the grass at the Oregon state college experiment station as a strain of tall fescue. This grass is adapted to the widest range of conditions of any grass in America—F.K.H.

Exchanges Ask Hearing on Cause of High Prices

Charging that the recent rise in the price of grain, particularly wheat, has been caused by the Administration's "extraordinary and ever increasing purchases of grain and flour for export," the three principal grain exchanges of the United States have requested a special and "sweeping" congressional investigation by the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, according to an announcement Nov. 5 by J. O. McClintock, president of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The request for the investigation was contained in a joint letter addressed to Senator Robert A. Taft, chairman, and Representative Jesse P. Wolcott, co-chairman of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report and was signed by the presidents of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Kansas City Board of Trade, and the Minneapolis Grain Exchange.

The special investigation has been requested "in order that the American public may be furnished facts from which it can draw its own conclusions as to whether the rapid rise in commodity prices has been occasioned by illegal and improper practices on the part of exchanges, on the one hand, or by the government's buying program for export, plus bungling and lack of planning on the other hand."

The joint letter of request further stated that the exchanges "are convinced that only a committee of Congress can and will go to the root of those causes which have produced the current rise in living costs and which alarm every citizen."

Letter to Congressmen

The complete text of the letter to Senator Taft and Representative Wolcott follows:

"In the past month the President of the United States and his Attorney General, Mr. Clark, have on numerous occasions made statements to the general effect that the rising cost of living, so far as food-stuffs are concerned, is due to what they have termed 'Gambling in grain.' These are strong charges to make with respect to a legitimate industry which provides a marketplace whereat the farmer can and does receive the maximum price for his produce. If true, strong action on the part of the Government is certainly indicated; on the other hand, if not correct, the American public is entitled to have the true facts known. The record of these utterances is worthy of inspection.

Alleged Gambling in Market

"On Oct. 5, the President in a broadcast declared that 'the cost of living in this country must not be a football to be kicked about by gamblers in grain' and that grain prices 'should not be subject to the greed of speculators who gamble on what may lie ahead in our commodity markets.'

"On Oct. 16, the President, in a press conference, stated that he had instructed the Attorney General to investigate 'gambling in the market.' He likewise said that he had ordered an investigation into the trading of food and fiber, the latter term obviously referring to cotton and wool.

"The Attorney General, Mr. Clark, in a speech delivered before the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Oct. 8, alluded to the grain trade as 'greedy men, blinded with

lust for money, trafficking in human misery.'

"On the other hand, on the very day that the President was laying the blame for the high cost of living on 'Grain market gamblers' and was declaring that he had instructed the Department of Justice to conduct an investigation, the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Anderson, in a press conference stated that he was convinced that the recent rise in margin requirements had driven the speculators out of the market and that his Department had no evidence of illegal operation in the grain exchanges.

Erroneous Information

"We think that it is fair to assume that the President in his statements, was either acting on erroneous information or on no information, for in his press conference of October 16, when asked if he was not of the opinion that the Government's purchasing policy for export was responsible for the rise, he replied that it was not. When it was pointed out that the proposed purchase of 500 million bushels is more than one-third of our wheat crop, the President replied that one-third or more of this crop has always been exported. Your Committee, of course, knows that the President was sadly in error in this respect, for in only three years, namely, 1946, 1920, and 1914, according to Mr. Truman's Department of Agriculture, have our exports of wheat ever been equal to one-third. During the late 1930's and early 1940's, exports averaged less than 10 per cent of production, and in the years 1934-1936 it was even necessary to import wheat for our domestic consumption.

Contradictory Statements

"We call the Committee's attention to the obvious contradictions between the President's statements and those of his own Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Anderson. As above stated, Mr. Anderson on Oct. 16 said that so far as he knew—and we submit that no one should have been better informed—there were no illegal or improper practices in force on the part of the organized grain exchanges.

"On the issue of fairness we submit that the words of the Attorney General, Mr. Clark, in describing grain trading as 'trafficking in human misery,' prior to any hearings, are not only intemperate but are or should be inconsistent with the policy of the Department of Justice, for certainly such an indictment, if true, should not be made until after sufficient facts are ascertained to merit such a sweeping statement. Furthermore, we call the Committee's attention to the fact that the exchanges operate under and by virtue of the Commodity Exchange Act and that the policies and practices of all of the grain exchanges are subject to daily scrutiny by the Commission. Daily reports are filed covering all transactions in excess of 200,000 bushels of grain, and if illegal practices have been engaged in they are or could have been detected by the Government at any time.

Prices High by Gov't Buying

"It is our belief—and we stand ready to substantiate our statements by the evidence and testimony of persons calculated to be well informed in these fields—that the recent rise in the price of grain, particularly

wheat, has been occasioned by the Administration's extraordinary and ever increasing purchases of grain and flour for export. We make the further statement that no one in the Government knows at the present time whether 570 million bushels of all grains is either too much or too little for foreign relief. We make the additional charge that plans are being considered to buy far more grain than 570 million bushels, which, if carried out and put into effect, will materially further raise the price of grain to the American consumers and will result in a shortage so far as our domestic needs are concerned.

"The grain exchanges operate not only by virtue of the Commodity Exchange Act above referred to but under the strictest possible rules and regulations of the individual exchanges. We welcome and request a sweeping investigation by your Committee on the Economic Report, for we are convinced that only a committee of Congress can and will go to the root of these causes which have produced the current rise in living cost and which alarm every citizen, particularly the American housewife. To that end, we ask the Committee to set a hearing at the earliest possible date, at which time we will produce facts and figures in support of our position stated herein. In addition our books, our records, and all information in our possession are at the disposal of your committee.

"We, of course, appreciate the crowded program which confronts the Committee and all members of Congress. However, in fairness to legitimate business, and in order that the American public may be furnished facts from which it can draw its own conclusions as to whether the rapid rise in commodity prices has been occasioned by illegal and improper practices on the part of the exchanges, on the one hand, or by the government's buying program for export, plus bungling and lack of planning, on the other hand, we feel that an early hearing will serve a public purpose.

"This request is being signed jointly by the respective Presidents of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, the Board of Trade of Kansas City, and the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, for the reason that on Oct. 31 Mr. Clark stated that he had been investigating activities in these three exchanges, which are the principal grain exchanges in the United States."

Hearings Promised

Senator Taft, after receiving the request, said he would recommend further Congressional hearings on grain trading and the government's grain buying program. He has called the committee together for Nov. 14.

December Grain Export Allocations

Grain export quotas for December announced Oct. 30 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture total 33,669,000 bus. of wheat, flour (in wheat equivalent), barley, oats, and grain sorghums.

All wheat excepting quotas assigned to Mexico and the countries classified as "Miscellaneous" will be supplied by the Production and Marketing Administration.

Cumulative July-December 1947 grain quotas (including a carryover from June allocations) total 305,500,000 bus. Of this quantity the CCC portion totals 216,700,000 bus. CCC purchases July 1 thru Oct. 28 plus July 1 stocks total 275,855,462 bus.

Feedstuffs

Feed Credit Men Organize

The Midwest Credit Men's Assn, newly organized group of feed credit managers, will hold a meeting at the Hotel Phillips in Kansas City, Mo. D. H. Elmore, Ralston Purina Co., Kansas City, is chairman of the ass'n and the treasurer is Les Mietzner, Spear Mills, Inc., Kansas City.

New Officers of Chicago Feed Club

Gladwin A. Read, International Minerals & Chemical Corp., was elected pres. of the Chicago Feed Club at its annual meeting held the evening of Oct. 17 at the Bismarck Hotel in Chicago, Ill. Read succeeds Leo J. Knapp, Calcium Carbonate Co.

John J. Zima, Kraft Foods Co., was elected vice pres.; W. E. Glennon, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n., secretary, and Erle M. Ellis, Hales & Hunter Co., treas. William N. Brock, Chase Bag Co., and W. A. Rothermel, Merck & Co., Inc., were elected directors to serve for two years.

The new officers will be installed at the January meeting of the organization.

Peoria Club Formed

Officials of the Illinois Feed Ass'n and a group of manufacturers, dealers and jobbers at the close of the recent annual convention of the Illinois Feed Ass'n organized the Peoria Feed and Grain Club to bring about a closer understanding between educational institutions, the feed industry and the feeder.

Lester W. Keller, pres. of the state ass'n appointed E. F. Dickey, Peoria, temporary chairman of an organization committee. Other committee members are Oscar G. Hoerr, C. A. Pitcher and Jack Heintzman, all of Peoria, and Dr. E. W. Newhaven, Chillicothe.

Meeting of Nat'l Mineral Feeds Ass'n

About 100 manufacturers and suppliers attended the annual convention of the National Mineral Feeds Ass'n. at the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia., on Oct. 17 and 18 and listened to the discussion on animal nutrition, soil conservation and the European food crisis.

J. F. Wischusen, Manganese Research and Development Foundation, Cleveland, O. presented a paper on "Modern Concepts of the Role of Manganese and Other Elements in Animal Nutrition." Dr. J. Earle Galloway, Drake University, spoke on "New Developments in the Biochemistry of Animal Nutrition."

A current report on the European food crisis was presented by J. S. Russell, farm editor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune and a member of the Midwest investigating committee which recently studied conditions in Europe.

Art Swarzentruher, Dr. Fenton's Vigortone Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., pres. of the ass'n., presided at the banquet and Elmer Wheeler, Sizzle Ranch, Dallas, Tex., spoke on the topic of "Sell the Sizzle."

Montana Feed Men Organize

The Montana Feed Manufacturers and Dealers Ass'n was organized Oct. 25 by formula feed manufacturers and dealers in Montana. Harry Johnson, Montana Flour Mills Co., Great Falls is the new organization's pres. Other officers named are Arthur Todd, Power-Townsend Co., Helena, vice-pres., and David R. Ross, Cargill, Inc., Great Falls, sec'y and treas.

The object of the organization will be to co-operate with the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station and the Extension Service of Montana State College in the dissemination of information regarding proper feeding of livestock and poultry. Manufacturers and dealers in ingredients, equipment, and other allied lines will be invited to become associate members of the ass'n.

Officers Re-elected by Southern Feed Mfrs.

The Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n's annual nutrition short course this year was held on the Louisiana State University campus at Baton Rouge in conjunction with the organization's annual meeting. A. T. Pennington and J. B. Edgar, both of Memphis, were re-elected pres. and sec'y-treas. respectively.

The association voted to sponsor an annual poultry judging contest with teams from agricultural colleges in the 13 southern states participating. The first contest will be held at LSU next March in co-operation with LSU's College of Agriculture. The following contests will be in Memphis each fall.

More than 200 persons attended this year's short course which was jointly sponsored by the ass'n and LSU.

During the course, Dr. E. I. Robertson, Cornell University, spoke on "The Influence of the Feed Industry and the Agricultural Colleges on Feeding Practices." He pointed out that formula feed is used by poultry to a greater extent than by other farm animals. "The increased production of poultry, meat and eggs, the higher yield of eggs per layer and the phenomenal weights of broilers entered in the 1947 'Chicken-of-Tomorrow' contest is evidence that formula feeds are producing result," he declared.

In his talk on the "Feeding and Management of Dairy Calves," during the afternoon of Oct. 21, J. E. Sams, of Blatchford Calf Meal Co., said that he has seen a slow transition from a time when college men were openly skeptical of the feed trade and completely critical of the type of feeds produced to the present era of helpful and friendly co-operation.

"And, as business and science have joined their forces to produce better feeding practices and better feeds," he continued, "the end for which we are seeking has been served, that end being a better feeding regime for the farmer."

Others appearing on the program during the short course were: Walter Berger, pres-

ident of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n; Ben Focht of Allied Mills, Inc.; Dr. W. T. Oglesby, Prof. J. B. Francioni, Dr. C. I. Bray, Dr. L. L. Rusoff; Dr. D. M. Seath, Prof. A. B. Watts, Dr. Charles W. Upp, Dr. C. H. Staples, all of the LSU College of Agriculture; C. E. Ryan, Mountain City Milling Co.; Dr. W. C. Schofield of Purina Mills, and Prof. Damon Catron of Iowa State College.

District Meetings of Central Retail Feed Ass'n

During November the Central Retail Feed Ass'n has scheduled the four following district meetings:

Nov. 10, Eau Claire Hotel, Eau Claire, Wis., Chairman, Donald F. Crane, E. J. Crane & Sons, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Nov. 11, Northland Hotel, Green Bay, Wis., Mel Johnson, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Green Bay.

Speakers scheduled for the Green Bay meeting were Dr. Gordon Sprague, Wm. C. Groehl, Walter B. Griem of Madison on Control Work, Dr. John H. Parker, director Mid-West Barley Improvement Ass'n, on a "New Malting Barley Contest"; and R. C. Tesch, pres. of the Ass'n on "Unity-Its Relation to the Days to Come."

Nov. 17, Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Wis., H. J. Fisher, Fond du Lac County Co-op, Fond du Lac.

Nov. 18, Monterey Hotel, Janesville, Wis., C. L. Smith, Farley Feed Co., Janesville.

N-W Feed Mfrs. Fellowship Appreciated by University

Personal expressions of appreciation for the recently approved poultry research fellowship being sponsored by the Northwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n were received by members of the feed group from C. H. Bailey, dean and director of the department of agriculture, University of Minnesota, at the dinner meeting of the organization at the Radisson Hotel Oct. 27 in Minneapolis, Minn.

The fellowship, which carries an annual appropriation of \$2,000 for the next three years, was authorized by unanimous vote of the feed association membership at the Sept. 8 meeting, and will be used by the university to further research work in poultry breeding and nutrition.

The meeting of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n coincided with the animal nutrition short course for feed manufacturers and dealers conducted at University Farm, Oct. 27 and 28. Other members of the University staff who also addressed the short course, spoke at the feed meeting.

L. H. Patten, newly elected pres. of the organization announced that the attendance of 153 at the meeting established a new high record for the group. He also announced that a luncheon will be sponsored for the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n at their annual meeting Jan. 26 and 27, at the Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Minerals For Dairy Cattle

The spectacular effects produced on some farms by the addition of a trace of certain elements, particularly cobalt, to the rations of calves and older cattle have resulted in an increased interest in mineral feeding. Farmers and feed dealers are confused and uncertain as to the worth of several complex mineral mixtures which are now being

sold. The number of ingredients in many of these complex mineral mixtures is very extensive, and the need for many of the ingredients does not rest on sound supporting data.

Salt and Iodine

It is universally recognized that cattle require supplemental feeding of common salt.

A good general recommendation is to include salt in the concentrate mixture at a level of 1 per cent and in addition allow the cattle free access to salt in the block or flake form. When milking cows are allowed free access to salt they will consume up to approximately 4 ounces per head daily. In areas suspected of being deficient in iodine, it is well to use iodized salt. Such iodized salt will fully meet the iodine requirements of dairy cattle.

Calcium and Phosphorus

A good generalization with reference to the need of supplemental calcium and phosphorus in the rations of farm animals is to be found in the bulletin on mineral requirements published by the National Research Council—"From the relative poverty of grains and feeds in calcium and their relative richness in phosphorus, one might infer that such animals as swine and poultry, which subsist largely on such feeds, would be particularly liable to calcium deficiency and relatively immune to a deficiency of phosphorus. On the other hand, pasture, hay, and forage crops are much richer in calcium than these and as a rule poorer in phosphorus. Thus, it would be expected that cattle, sheep, and horses, for which forages furnish the bulk of the ration, would be more likely to suffer from a deficiency of phosphorus, and such is generally the case." Thus, insofar as dairy cattle are concerned, a deficiency of phosphorus is more likely than a deficiency of calcium.

Whether or not forage crops are deficient in phosphorus is largely dependent on the amount of available phosphorus in the soil. Many studies have shown relatively large areas of phosphorus deficiency in this country and in such areas the addition of a phosphorus supplement to the ration may be required or may be advised in the interests of insurance. The supplement may be fed free-choice in a box or added to the concentrate mixture at a level of 1 per cent. Bonemeal and dicalcium phosphate are excellent sources of supplemental phosphorus. Dairy stock which is being fed a concentrate mixture containing approximately 25 per cent of the high phosphorus feeds such as wheat bran, wheat middlings, or the various oil meals will usually receive enough phosphorus without the addition of a phosphorus supplement.

A deficiency of calcium in the rations ordinarily fed to dairy cattle is unlikely. If any significant amount of legume forages are fed, the calcium needs will be met. If, however, grass hay is exclusively fed, then generalizations regarding the adequacy of the calcium intake are unsafe because of the large variations that can occur in such hay. Under most conditions, however, even the grass hays contain adequate amounts of calcium to meet the needs of dairy cattle. Even under extreme conditions, however, the calcium furnished by the phosphorus supplements will adequately take care of the need for this mineral and the addition of such calcium supplements as limestone is probably superfluous.


Cobalt

The observations of extensive areas of cobalt deficiency in the State of New Hampshire has created a lot of interest in this element. Areas deficient in cobalt have also been observed in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Florida, and North Carolina.



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The extent of cobalt deficiency in the United States is as yet unknown.

From the available information at the moment, however, it would appear not to be feasible to recommend the universal supplementation of rations for dairy cattle with this element. In areas which have been observed to be cobalt deficient, it is, of course, advisable to feed the animals additional amounts of cobalt salts. The exact cobalt requirement of dairy cattle is as yet unknown. Where additional amounts of cobalt are recommended most authorities are advising that the animals be fed between five and ten milligrams of elemental cobalt per head daily in the form of cobalt sulfate, cobalt chloride or other soluble salts. This may be fed in a mineral mixture to which the animals are allowed free access or the mineral mixtures may be added to the concentrate mixture.

If a dairyman is experiencing trouble with his cattle and he wants to try cobalt treatment, feeding 10-30 milligrams per head daily will do no harm. If the animals do not respond favorably within a month, the trouble is not likely due to a deficiency of this element. The literature indicates that cobalt deficient cattle respond quickly when fed cobalt salts.

Other Minerals

There are as yet no sound data indicating that the rations ordinarily fed to dairy cattle in this country are deficient in manganese, iron, or zinc. There are some data indicating that cattle in Florida may occasionally suffer from a lack of copper. A deficiency of copper in the rations of dairy cattle has not been indicated in any other section of the country as yet. Some have suggested that magnesium deficiency in dairy cattle may occur at times. The evidence for this is very limited. Should extra magnesium be desired dolomitic limestone (12-15 per cent magnesium) is a satisfactory source. Calves require about 0.6 gm. magnesium per 100 pounds of body weight daily. Usual feeds furnish more than this.

The following mineral mixtures may be used by dairymen who believe their cattle need a mineral supplement.

- No. 1. 50 pounds of iodized salt
50 pounds of steamed bone meal or dicalcium phosphate
(feed free choice or add 2 per cent to the concentrate mixture).
- No. 2. A mixture for dairymen in areas where a cobalt deficiency is indicated.
50 pounds of iodized salt
50 pounds of steamed bone meal or dicalcium phosphate
½ ounce of cobalt sulfate, feeding grade.
(feed free choice or add 2 per cent to the concentrate mixture).
- No. 3. A mixture for dairymen who insist on feeding a complex mixture even though there is no adequate data indicating a need for all of the ingredients.
50 lbs. steamed bone meal or dicalcium phosphate
40 lbs. iodized salt
10 lbs. dolomitic limestone
½ lb. manganese sulfate (65 per cent feeding grade).
½ lb. ferrous sulfate

½ oz. cobalt sulfate, feeding grade
½ oz. copper sulfate
(feed free choice or add 2 per cent to the concentrate mixture.—S. E. Smith and J. K. Loosli, in Cornell Feed Service.

Dried Grains Production

Distillers dried grains production during September amounted to 27,900 tons, against 18,100 tons a year ago, and for the 12 months ending September amounted to 409,600 tons, against 327,900 tons during the like 12 months ending September, 1946, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Brewers dried grains production amounted to 22,600 tons in September, against 18,900 tons in September, 1946; and to 228,200 tons for the year ending September,

against 211,900 tons for the 12 months ending September, 1946.

Spring Pig Goal for 1948

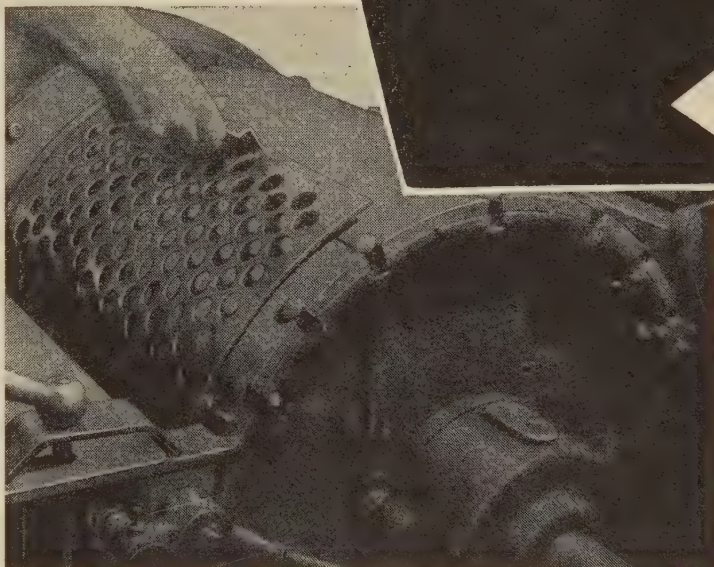
A national goal of 50,000,000 pigs for the spring of 1948 was suggested to farmers Oct. 22 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, compared to the 1947 pig crop of 53,000,000 pigs.

Growth Nutrient Discovered

A. M. Hartman and C. A. Cary of the U.S.D.A. report the discovery in milk and cheese, pork and beef muscle and liver extracts, of a new nutrient that speeds growth.

The addition of this nutrient to the diet of baby rats made them grow three times as fast as those not getting the nutrient.

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Digestibility of Dried Sweet Potatoes

Four steers and eight lambs were used as experimental subjects to determine the digestibility of dried sweet potatoes when the potatoes were added to a basal ration of alfalfa hay and when they were added to a basal ration of prairie hay supplemented with cottonseed meal. The taining about 10 per cent moisture. The

The dried sweet potatoes were grown on the Oklahoma Vegetable Research station near Bixby. The potatoes were largely "strings" and "jumbos" of the Porto Rico variety, dug in October and November. They were run through a slicer and spread to sun-dry in layers varying from one to two inches in depth on an abandoned concrete highway pavement. They were turned, two or three times, and were sacked within 24 to 48 hours after spreading. When sacked they were leathery but would crackle when broken. Approximately three pounds of harvested potatoes were required to produce one pound of the dried products. Con- average yield of sweet potatoes was over 250 bushels per acre, which is equivalent

to over two tons of dried feed per acre on land unsuitable for corn.

The dried sweet potatoes were very palatable to both steers and lambs. There were no refusals of feed when the potatoes were included in the ration and only occasional refusals when corn was fed as the concentrate.

With steers, the dry matter of the sweet potato rations was more digestible than that of the corresponding corn rations. This was not true of lamb rations. The different response of these two species seems to be closely associated with the ability of the animals to digest N-free extract from the ration.

With lambs, the digestibility of nitrogen-free extract of the sweet potatoes was 87.8 per cent when the basal ration of prairie hay and cottonseed meal was fed and 92.4 per cent when the alfalfa hay basal ration was fed. The average of these two is 90.1 per cent. Corresponding values of corn fed with these two basal rations were 90.3 per cent and 94.9 per cent, with an average of 92.6 per cent.

It appears from the combined results that the nitrogen-free extract (soluble carbohydrate fraction) of dried sweet potatoes is as highly digestible as that of No. 3 yellow corn. The steers, especially, were efficient in digesting nitrogen-free extract from the sweet potatoes. Digestibility values obtained for dried sweet potatoes under other conditions are not available for comparison. Morrison's 1936 value of 94 per cent for the digestibility of the nitrogen-free extract of corn is slightly higher than the average values obtained for corn in the present study.

In a comparison of the TDN content of dried sweet potatoes with that of corn, it is perhaps significant that higher values were obtained for both concentrates when they were fed with alfalfa hay than when they were fed with prairie hay and cottonseed meal. Also the average TDN value obtained for sweet potatoes was about the same as that for corn when these values were calculated from the steer data alone. However, the weighted average TDN value of all trials with both lambs and steers was 72.9 per cent for dried sweet potatoes and 79.0 per cent for the No. 3 cracked corn. On this basis the sweet potatoes had a value of 92.3 per cent of that of the corn with which it was compared. These comparative values agree closely with those obtained by Grimes (1941) and Darlow and co-workers (1946) when sweet dried potatoes replaced corn in the ration of fattening cattle. The TDN value given by Morrison 1936 for No. 3 corn is 83.2 per cent when recalculated to a comparable 12 per cent moisture basis.—Technical bulletin No. T-28, Oklahoma Agriculture Experiment Station, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Hatchery Production in September

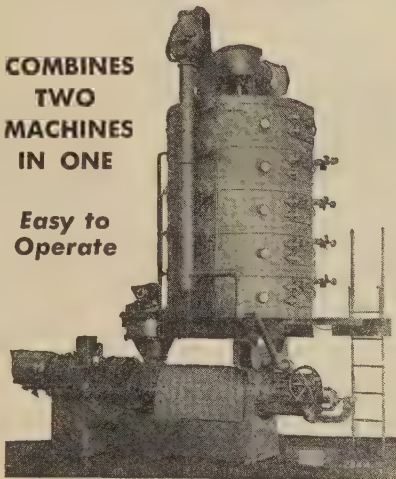
The number of chicks hatched by the nation's commercial hatcheries during September totaled 32,069,000 compared with 29,571,000 produced in September of 1946 and the 1941-45 average of 36,152,000. Hatcherymen on the Pacific Coast have reported that the demand for baby chicks for meat birds remains good. In other sections of the country there are signs of a slackening in the demand for chicks due to the slump in prices for poultry during recent weeks.—U.S.D.A.

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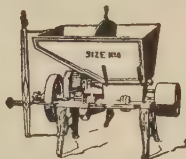
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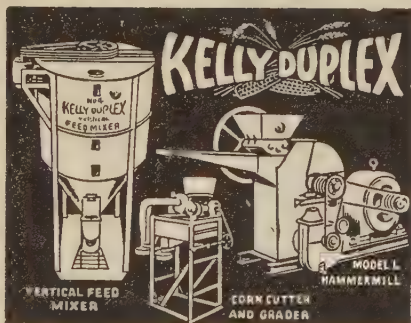
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Report of Feed Survey Committee

The Feed Survey Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n late in October made its special report on "Feed Supplies and Needs for the 1947-48 Feeding Year" in a pamphlet of 16 pages tabulating statistics in detail. It was found that:

The carry-in inventory was 13,632,000 tons of feed grains at the beginning of the 1947 feed year. An amount of 10,000,000 tons was allowed as a practical minimum carry out at the close of the current feeding year. It was assumed that the rate of wheat feeding would be 250,000,000 bushels as compared with approximately 200,000,000 bushels during the past feeding year. No anticipated imports of grain are included in the feed supply figures.

The calculations show that 113,362,000 tons of concentrate feeds (grains, mill feeds and high-protein feeds) will be needed by the probable animal and poultry population at the estimated rates of feeding against an available supply of 107,589,000 tons after allowing for a practical carry-out of 10,000,000 tons of feed grains into the next feeding year. This unfavorable feed situation may not be so serious as it appears. Many livestock operations are flexible and permit minor shifts in feeding and production methods without seriously lowering the quantity or quality of the finished products. Furthermore the indicated deficit of concentrate feeds can be offset in part by the large hay crop and the use of other good roughages.

Last year wheat mill feed production was estimated at 6,150,000 tons. It was assumed for the current feeding year that 6,000,000 tons of the 8,450,000 tons of cereal by-product feeds will be wheat mill feed. A shift from 72 per cent to an 80 per cent extraction rate in milling wheat into flour, or a shift from the export of flour to exporting relatively more wheat will materially reduce the mill feed tonnage during the current feeding year. Any such reduction in mill feed will increase the deficit shown for the grains and mill feed supply.

This situation emphasizes the necessity for feed conservation and the most efficient use of available feeds.

Following are the names of the members of the committee: R. M. Bethke, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; Gustav Bohstedt, University of Wisconsin; E. L. Butz, Purdue University; E. W. Callenbach, Pennsylvania State College; L. C. Cunningham, Cornell University; P. O. Davis, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; R. S. Dearstyne, University of North Carolina; H. B. Ellenberger, University of Vermont; M. E. Ensminger, State College of Washington; L. E. Hawkins, Oklahoma A & M College; W. E. Krauss, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; J. L. Krider, University of Illinois; W. J. Loeffel, University of Nebraska; P. E. Miller, University of Minnesota; E. D. Parnell, Texas A & M College; W. M. Regan, University of California; W. H. Rice, University of Maryland; P. S. Shearer, Iowa State College; H. J. Sloan, University of Minnesota; L. A. Weaver, University of Missouri; S. S. Wheeler, Colorado A & M College; J. R. Wiley, Purdue University, and C. E. Wylie, University of Tennessee.

Feed Men Confer with Luckman

Walter C. Berger, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n after two days of conferences between Charles Luckman, chairman of the Citizens Food Committee and other representatives of the poultry and feed industries denounced the poultryless day edict of the government committee as a meaningless conservation pledge which was unanimously repudiated by virtually every member of the feed and poultry industry.

Poultry interests representing the following organizations met with the Luckman committee to discuss grain conservation measures: U. S. Record of Production Federation; International Baby Chick Ass'n; National Turkey Federation; Northwestern Poultry Producers Council; Northwest Turkey Assn; Utah Poultry Producers Co-

operative; Washington Co-operative Farmers Ass'n and the Poultry Producers of Central California. The drive to kill the poultryless day was spearheaded by Mr. Berger and R. B. Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

"As a grain conservation device, Mr. Berger said, "the poultryless day is a snare and pitfall into which the American public has been coerced to believe that by not eating poultry they are saving grain to export to Europe.

"Speaking as an expert in grain and feed conservation measures and backed by competent poultry industry specialists and the leaders of the three major farm organizations, I urge Mr. Luckman to renounce the poorly conceived poultryless day and accept the seasoned judgment of these gentlemen."



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Cost of Poultry Ration

In mid-September, the cost of the poultry ration was \$4.67 per hundred pounds, 25 per cent higher than in March and 19 per cent higher than in April. Feed prices are expected to continue high.—U. S. D. A.

Gov't Support of Poultry Prices

Eggs, chickens, and turkeys are among the "steagall" commodities which are to be supported at not less than 90 per cent of parity through Dec. 31, 1948. At present, the Department policy is to support eggs on a national annual basis.—U. S. D. A.

Death of G. H. Campbell

Glenn H. Campbell, former sec'y of the Poultry and Egg National Board, died on Oct. 18, following a brain operation, in the Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, O. He had served as sec'y of the PENB since it was founded in 1940, retiring from the position in 1947 on the advice of his physicians. He was voted a lifelong honorary director of the board in recognition of his valuable services to the industry, when the executive committee of PENB accepted his resignation.

Mr. Campbell had been active in convention and organizational work for poultry and dairy interests. He also was widely known in advertising circles and was active in the American Legion. He was a former national chairman of the publication commission of the American Legion, a past president of the Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity and author of a recently published book, "The Campbells Are Coming", a story of the Campbell Clan of Scotland. At one time he was pres. of the Toledo Advertising Club.

Poultry in Storage at All-time High

The government's current poultry dilemma, arising out of its "poultry-less Thursdays" to conserve grain for Europe, has played havoc with the poultry market, Dr. Cliff Carpenter, pres. of the Institute of American Poultry Industries asserted Oct. 29.

"The President's plan has driven prices down by making consumers believe it is unpatriotic to eat chicken," Dr. Carpenter said, "As a result of this reduced demand, poultry in storage has swelled to 250 million pounds, an all-time high. And on the farms there are 500 million live weight pounds of poultry which must be marketed in the fall."

Walter Berger, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n agreed with Dr. Carpenter's views, and stated that the demand for grain feed would be higher than normal this fall because of the backlog of poultry on the farms.

District Meetings of Washington State Feed Ass'n

J. G. Wilson, manager of the Washington State Feed Ass'n, urges members to come to the district meetings being held.

The district meetings begin at 6:45 p.m., and are as follows:

District	Date	Place to Meet	City
Central Wash.	Nov. 5	Donnelly Hotel	Yakima
Whatcom	Nov. 18	Lynden Skateway	Lynden
Tacoma	Nov. 20	Crawford's Grill	Tacoma
Inland Empire	Dec. 2	Spokane Hotel	Spokane
Seattle	Dec. 9	Crab Apple Cafe	Seattle
		Bellevue	Bellevue

Note: Whatcom District business meeting will be held in the Lynden City Hall following dinner.

Reservations must be made by those who wish to attend. Make reservations as follows:

Central Washington District: Bob Hammond, % B & T Feed Co., 1408 Fruitvale Blvd., Yakima, Wash.

Whatcom District: Lyman Judson, % Lynden Dept. Store, Lynden, Wash.

Tacoma District: William Athow, % Puget Sound Feed Co., 302 East 26th Street, Tacoma, Wash.

Inland Empire District: Jack Finch, % Aslin-Finch Co., E. 5618 Sprague Ave., Spokane, Wash.

Seattle District: Ed. Nordquist, % Nordquist Feed Mills, Redmond, Wash.

Green Damage Not in Official Soybean Grades

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued the following statement in an effort to prevent misunderstanding of the common use of the term "green damage" as applied to soybeans:

"Under the U. S. Grain Standards, there is no 'Green Damage' as such. However, in the grading of soybeans for the damage factor, soybeans are considered damaged when a cross-section shows an intense green color or when it is green in color and of a mealy or chalky consistency.

"The damaged kernels analysis shown on soybean inspection certificates for the 1947 crop will make no reference to any specific type of damaged kernels.

"Soybeans which are not intensely green or which are green and do not have a mealy or chalky consistency will not be considered as damaged unless other damage factors are present."

Cornell Nutrition Conference

On the opening session of the three-day Cornell Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers at Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 6, Prof. S. J. Brownell of Cornell reviewed the food and feed situation in the U. S. zone of Germany, which he visited last winter. Rations distributed total about 1,500 calories per person a day, he said, compared to normal ration of 3,000 calories. Of this, German production supplies 1,000 calories, the other third is supplied by the military government.

He said Germany normally depends on importing food and feed, paying for it by industrial exports. Food and feed production in Germany in 1946 was about 29 per cent lower than the 1935-38 level as a result of lack of fertilizer and equipment, and industry cannot for some time export enough to pay for even their normal imports of food and feed.

The annual conference sponsored by Cornell for feed manufacturers brings them up to date on research which will help them improve commercial feeds for use of farmers.

Dr. L. A. Maynard, Director of the School of Nutrition at Cornell, reviewed progress to date in putting protein nutrition on an amino acid basis, which would make it possible to feed animals according to the specific kinds of protein rather than by total digestible nutrients used at present. He said needs for the different amino acids which make up protein vary in quantity and quality according to the animal and the specific feeding purpose—for growth, egg production, lactation—in question. He pointed out that some amino acids, as many minerals, may prove to be adequately supplied in common feedstuffs.

Discussing valuing different feeds for production, F. B. Morrison, animal husbandman at Cornell, said when added to a ration otherwise too low in protein for efficient production, protein supplement to balance the ration will have far higher value per pound than corn or other grain—100 pounds of soy bean oil meal, linseed meal, or cottonseed meal might be worth as much as 200 to 300 pounds of corn. But when a ration already has enough protein the productive value of more protein-rich supplement than actual requirements will be no higher per pound than that of corn or other grain.

He said while the method of evaluating digestible protein and net energy of feeds is useful when protein-rich feeds cost more than farm grain or other carbohydrate-rich feeds, kind and quality of the protein and vitamin and mineral content of the feed are important, and a particular feed may be valuable solely because it contains an essential vitamin or mineral.

Higher Wheat Prices

Higher wheat prices are indicated by: unfavorable seeding conditions in the hard winter wheat belt, inflationary trends in commodity prices, prospects for greater need for food in Europe during the late winter, and the desires of farmers to postpone selling until the beginning of the new tax year. Since allocations for export have been reduced for the current quarter, upward pressures against prices may be more pronounced during the winter period.—Kansas State College.



Everything for
Every Mill,
Elevator
and Feed Plant

News of Grain-Feed-Seed Trade

News items about new elevators—feed mills—field seed plants; new firms; changes in name and/or personnel; improvements contemplated or completed; fires; casualties; accidents; deaths, and all other news of interest to the trade, are cordially invited

ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—The River Brand Rice Mills has leased the Farmers Elevator from Muller & Oaksmith and will maintain a rough rice buying office throughout the milling season.—P.

Trumann, Ark.—Trumann Grain Co., Inc., has been incorporated, authorized capital, \$50,000 with \$34,000 paid-in capital. Incorporators are: L. B. Larkin, resident agent; O. E. Lee, Jonesboro, and G. E. Pankey of Trumann.—L.B.

CALIFORNIA

Fresno, Cal.—The San Joaquin Valley Dealer group held its district meeting here Oct. 20, George Cutter, district sec'y, reporting a good turnout. C. A. Pilegard and Arne Jalonen had charge of the program arrangements.

Sacramento, Cal.—Fire in an alfalfa mill in the city's outskirts caused a power line short circuit recently. The short circuit touched off an explosion in the alfalfa plant and cut off a main transmission line. Owners of the mill estimate damage at upwards of \$150,000.—F.H.

San Luis Obispo, Cal.—The Feed Group of this area held its district meeting here Oct. 30, at the Andrews Hotel, under auspices of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. R. J. Smith, of San Francisco, was speaker of the evening, discussing dealer co-operation and dealer trends in the feed industry.

Le Grand, Cal.—The Le Grand Elvtr. Ass'n's elevator was destroyed by fire recently with a loss estimated at over \$200,000. The loss included 1,000 tons of barley, 60 tons of ammonium nitrate and \$30,000 worth of machinery and equipment. The fire occurred about 1:00 a.m. Dewey Lockwood is manager of the elevator.

Sacramento, Cal.—The district meeting held here Oct. 17 under auspices of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n attracted a large number of grain and feed men who heard Fred Hagist give a practical and instructive talk on the subject of handling consumer and trade credits. L. H. Marcks was in charge of program arrangements.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The pouring of concrete for the second unit of the Miller Malt-ing Co. plant was started Nov. 1 by the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., Kansas City. The new unit, of 3,600 bu. daily malt-ing capacity will more than double the company's output. Of two stories, the new concrete structure will be 107 feet wide by 136 feet long and 73 feet in height.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The McCabe Co., Ltd., has announced the appointment of Charles Kroft as general manager of the firm. Kroft has been associated with the grain trade for 25 years.

Fort William, Ont.—The Searle Grain Co., Ltd., is building a large feed mill and warehouse.

Winnipeg, Man.—D. J. Morrison was elected pres. and general manager of the Western Grain Co., Ltd., at the recent annual meeting to replace A. C. Reid who resigned because of ill health.

Sumas, B. C.—An \$80,000 fire recently destroyed the storage and sacking room of the Buckerfield's Limited No. 1 Vita Grass plant. A large quantity of treated grass and 2,000 empty sacks were also lost.

Winnipeg, Man.—Two veteran employees of the National Grain Co., W. J. Evans and J. H. Aitkens, were recently honored by the company on the completion of 25 years' service. G. W. P. Heffelfinger, pres. of the firm, presented them with gold watches.

Ladner, B. C.—Fire killed the business venture of 12 war veteran students at the University of British Columbia when their new \$35,000 plant of the Green Grass De-hydrating plant was destroyed. The plant was used to dehydrate grass for livestock feed.

Ottawa, Ont.—Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician announced in a bulletin issued Oct. 30 that 12,868,222 bus. of wheat was delivered from farms in western Canada during the week ending Oct. 23. This compares with the 11,673,944 bus. of the preceding week.

Montreal, Que.—William Manson, vice-pres. of the Canadian Pacific Railway said recently that the movement of grain from western Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta provinces is under a plan arranged some months ago. The parties in the plan are the railroads and the Canadian grain board at Winnipeg, Man. Mr. Manson contended the plan is working out better than was expected. There has been intense activity to move the grain to the head of the Great Lakes before ice seals up navigation on the big lake chain.—McN.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here Feb. 16 and 17, Ralph Farr, president of the organization, announced.

Springfield, Colo.—The Huested Grain Co. is in the process of installing a second 60-foot Fairbanks truck scale. An addition to the office building is also being made. The 250,000 bu. concrete house is nearly completed and a semi-trailer dump is being installed.

ILLINOIS

McNabb, Ill.—An air compressor tank in the Griffith Seed Co. plant exploded Oct. 14 and blew a three-foot hole in the side of the building and a smaller one in the roof. Pieces of the tank were scattered in every direction.

Decatur, Ill.—John A. Freemon, 64, a grain broker for James E. Bennett Co., died Oct. 16.—P.

Stonington, Ill.—The Stonington Co-operative's elevator was broken into Oct. 21. A small amount of cash was taken.—P.

Claytonville, Ill.—The Claytonville Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has increased its bean storage capacity by construction of a 6,500-bu. bin.

Springfield, Ill.—Ronald Gibbs has been promoted from manager of the local plant of Pillsbury Mills to recreation director of the company.—P.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Allied Mills, Inc., will replace its present outmoded plant with an entire new plant as a part of a \$6,000,000 program it has embarked upon.

Geneseo, Ill.—The Sieben Hybrid Seed Co. was the scene of a false fire scare recently when a smokey fire in the portable drier was reported as an oil burner explosion.

Indianola, Ill.—The Federal North Iowa Grain Co. salvaged most of the 48,000 bus. of beans which spilled from the company's storage bins recently. Rain damaged some of the beans.—P.

Philo, Ill.—C. A. Crane, Rantoul, Ill., was named temporary manager of the Champaign Grain Ass'n elevator at a special meeting of the organization's directors held the last of September.

Decatur, Ill.—The eighth school in the Veterans' Grain Elevator Management program under auspices of the Illinois Country Grain & Feed Institute was held here Nov. 3, 4 and 5 at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dunkel (Assumption p. o.), Ill.—Repairs, including a 40 ft. extension to the top of the elevator and the installation of a Diesel motor to provide power, has prevented the Shellabarger Elvtr. Co. from receiving soybeans.

Cornell, Ill.—The Cornell Grain Co. is building a modern feed mill, complete with grinder, mixer and corn cutter. It also is equipped to do seed cleaning and seed treating. It is hoped to put the new mill into operation within a month.

Champaign, Ill.—Installation of new equipment has eliminated any possibility of offensive dust at the Baw Industries, Inc., plant, a corn cob grinding establishment here, Manager Joseph W. Ashbrook informed city officials Oct. 30.—P.

Mendon, Ill.—A new mill has been completed for the Ursa Farmers' Co-operative Co. Keith Sickles, manager, states that all new machinery has been installed and that they are equipped to give their customers complete grinding and mixing service.

Waukegan, Ill.—Peter F. Wertz has joined Blatchford's Calf Meal Co. as the company's representative on the West Coast. Mr. Wertz has had a number of years of merchandising experience and is well-versed in the field of animal nutrition.

Grain & Feed Trade Directory

IN ORGANIZED MARKETS ONLY MEMBERS of the LOCAL GRAIN EXCHANGE WILL BE LISTED

HAVING YOUR NAME IN THIS DIRECTORY WILL INTRODUCE YOU TO MANY OLD AND NEW FIRMS DURING THE YEAR WHOM YOU DO NOT KNOW OR COULD NOT MEET IN ANY OTHER WAY. MANY NEW CONCERNS ARE LOOKING FOR CONNECTIONS, SEEKING AN OUTLET OR AN INLET, POSSIBLY IN YOUR AREA. IT IS CERTAIN THAT THEY TURN TO THIS RECOGNIZED DIRECTORY AND ACT UPON THE SUGGESTIONS IT GIVES THEM. THIS BUSINESS DIRECTORY LISTING SHOULD BE WORTH MANY TIMES ITS COST OF ONLY \$30 PER YEAR FOR 24 INSERTIONS—OR \$20 PER LINE.

AMARILLO, TEX.
GRAIN EXCHANGE MEMBERS
BURRUS PANHANDLE ELEV.*
PUBLIC STORAGE—MDSG.
COLLEY GRAIN COMPANY
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
KEARNS GRAIN & SEED CO.*
GRAINS—FIELD SEEDS
PRODUCERS GRAIN CORP.*
FEDERAL BONDED WHSE.
UHLMANN GRAIN COMPANY
MERCHANTS—BROKERS

ARLINGTON HGHTS, ILL.
PAPE & GUENTHER
GRAIN—HAY BY TRUCK

BALTIMORE, MD.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MEMBERS
BEER & CO., INC., E. H.*
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
LEGG AND COMPANY
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
J. A. MANGER & COMPANY
GRAIN COMMISSION

BUFFALO, N. Y.
CORN EXCHANGE MEMBERS
AMERICAN ELEV. & GR. DIV.*
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
BISON GRAIN COMPANY*
CONSIGNMENTS—BROKERS
LEWIS GRAIN CORPORATION*
CONSIGNMENTS
McKILLEN, INC., J. G.*
CONSIGNMENTS
WOOD GRAIN CORPORATION*
CONSIGNMENTS—BROKERS

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.
FEDERAL-NO. IOWA GRN. CO.*
COUNTRY RUN GRAIN
WILDER GRAIN COMPANY*
GRAIN MERCHANTS

CHICAGO, ILL.
BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS
CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO.*
GRAIN MERCHANTS
HOIT & COMPANY, LOWELL*
GRAIN COMMISSION
LAMSON BROS. & COMPANY*
GRAIN—STOCKS—PROV.
NORRIS GRAIN COMPANY*
GRAIN MERCHANTS
QUAKER OATS COMPANY*
GRAIN MERCHANTS
UHLMANN GRAIN COMPANY*
GRAIN MERCHANTS

CINCINNATI, O.
THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.*
GRAIN—FEED SERVICE
CLEVELAND, O.

THE BAILEY-CAIN COMPANY*
SHIPPERS—GRAIN—FEEDS
THE CLEVELAND GRAIN CO.*
HOME OFFICE

COLUMBUS, O.
CUMMINGS & McALISTER*
BROKERS—GRAIN—FEED
DILL GRAIN COMPANY, L. J.*
MERCHANTS—BROKERS

DALLAS, TEXAS
BALFOUR GUTHRIE & CO.*
GRAIN—INGREDIENTS
BATES GRAIN COMPANY
MERCHANTS—BROKERS
CROUCH GRAIN CO., J. C.*
BUYERS—WHT.—CN.—OTS.

DECATUR, ILL.
BALDWIN ELEVATOR CO.*
GRAIN MERCHANTS
EVANS GRAIN COMPANY*
MBR. CHGO. B. OF T.

DODGE CITY, KANS.
DODGE CITY TERM'L EL. CO.*
BOND. STORAGE—MDSRS.

ENID, OKLAHOMA
BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS
CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO.
ELEVATOR, 2,000,000 BU.
ENID ELEVATOR CORP.*
OPTG. ENID TERM. ELEV.
FEUQUAY GRAIN COMPANY*
COUNTRY GRAIN MDSRS.
GENERAL GRAIN COMPANY
ELEVATOR MERCHANTS
E. R. HUMPHREY GRAIN CO.*
GRAIN MERCHANTS
JOHNSTON GRAIN CO., W. B.*
WHEAT—GRAIN—SEEDS
SALINA TERMINAL ELEV. CO.*
MILLING WHEAT

FARWELL, TEX.
HENDERSON GRAIN & SEED CO.
FIELD SEEDS—GRAIN

FORT WORTH, TEX.
GRAIN & CTN. EXCH. MEMBERS
PAUL ALLISON COMPANY
GRN.—MILO—KAFIR—SDS.
FRANK BAILEY & CO., INC.
COUNTRY MILO-KAFIR
BRACKETT GRAIN COMPANY*
BROKERAGE—CONSIGNMTS.
BLEWETT GRAIN CO., G. E.*
BROKERAGE—COMMISSION
CARTER GRAIN CO., C. M.*
BROKERAGE—CONSIGNMTS.
CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO.*
GRAIN MERCHANTS
HERMAN DAWSON COMPANY*
GRAIN-SEED MERCHANTS
GREAT WEST GRAIN & SD. CO.
WHEAT-MILO SPECIALISTS
PRODUCERS GRAIN CORP.
FEDERAL BONDED WHSE.
TRANSIT GRAIN COMPANY*
GRAINS—SEEDS—FDSFTS.
UHLMANN ELEVATORS CO.*
MERCHANDISING—STORAGE

GALVESTON, TEX.
THOMAS F. SHAW
EXPORT—BRKCE.—FWDC.

HUTCHINSON, KANS.
BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS
FARMERS CO-OP. COMM. CO.
GRAIN STORAGE
MIDWEST GRAIN COMPANY*
COUNTRY GRAIN MCHTS.
SALINA TERMINAL ELEV. CO.*
MILLING WHEAT

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS
CLEVELAND GRAIN COMPANY*
GRAIN COMMISSION

KANSAS CITY, MO.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS
BATES GRAIN COMPANY*
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
B. C. CHRISTOPHER & CO.*
CASH—FUTURES—STOCKS
JOHN M. FLYNN COMPANY*
CASH GRAIN BROKERS
HART-BARTLETT-STURTEVANT
GRAIN CO.*
MRCHDSNG. SPECIALISTS
KANSAS ELEVATOR COMPANY*
MILLING WHEAT, ETC.
LATHROP GRAIN CORP.*
DOMESTIC—EXP. GRAIN
MENSENDECK GRAIN CO.*
CONSIGNMTS.—FUTURES
MESERVEY-O'SULLIVAN G. CO.*
MERCHANTS—CONSIGNMTS.
MID-CONTINENT GRAIN CO.*
WHEAT—KAFIR—BARLEY
NORRIS GRAIN COMPANY*
GRAIN MERCHANTS

SALINA TERMINAL ELEV. CO.*
GRAIN MERCHANTS
SCOLAR-BISHOP GRAIN CO.*
MERCHANTS—CONSIGNMTS.
SIMONDS-SHIELDS-THIS CO.*
GRAIN MERCHANTS
TEX-O-KAN FLOUR MILLS CO.
GRAIN MERCHANTS
UHLMANN GRAIN COMPANY*
GRAIN MERCHANTS

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
EARLE T. ROBERTSON*
BROKERS—GRAINS—FEEDS

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
C. L. GORDY COMPANY*
BROKERS—GRAINS—FEEDS

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
BATES GRAIN COMPANY
GRAIN BROKERS

LOUISVILLE, KY.
BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS
GOLD PROOF ELEVATOR
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS

MADISONVILLE, KY.
THOMSON BROTHERS
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS

McGREGOR, TEX.
McGREGOR MLC. & GRAIN CO.*
GRAIN—SEED—SEED OATS

MEMPHIS, TENN.
MERCHANTS EXCH. MEMBERS
BUXTON, E. E.*
BROKER COMM. MRCHT.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
GRAIN EXCHANGE MEMBERS
W. M. BELL COMPANY*
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
STRATTON GRAIN COMPANY*
GRAIN MERCHANTS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
GRAIN EXCHANGE MEMBERS
BUNGE ELEVATOR CORP.*
GRAIN MERCHANTS
CARGILL, INCORPORATED*
MILLING WHEAT
SCROGGINS GRAIN COMPANY*
GRAIN MERCHANTS
VAN DUSEN-HARRINGTON CO.*
GRAIN MERCHANTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.
PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEMBERS
SEABOARD WEST'N CN. CORP.*
GRAIN MERCHANTS

OMAHA, NEB.
GRAIN EXCHANGE MEMBERS
BATES GRAIN COMPANY
MERCHANTS—BROKERS
BUTLER-WELSH GRAIN CO.*
3,000,000 BU. ELEV. CAP.
TAYLOR GRAIN COMPANY*
CASH GRAIN BROKER
UNITED GRAIN COMPANY*
BUYERS' AGENTS

PEORIA, ILL.
BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS
BOWEN GRAIN COMPANY, H. D.
GRAIN COMMISSION
COLE GRAIN CO., GEO. W.*
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
DEWEY & SONS, W. W.*
GRAIN COMMISSION
FELTMAN GRAIN CO., C. H.
GRAIN—COMMISSION
J. YOUNGE GRAIN COMPANY*
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
COMMERCIAL EXCH. MEMBERS
EASTERN COMMODITIES CORP.*
GR. DEALERS—BROKERS

P. R. MARKLEY*
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
TIDEWATER GRAIN COMPANY*
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS

PITTSBURGH, PA.
GRAIN & HAY EXC. MEMBERS
ROGERS & CO., GEO. E.*
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS

PONTIAC, ILL.
BALBACH, PAUL A.*
BUYERS—ALL MARKETS

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
GRAIN EXCHANGE MEMBERS
KEN CLARK GRAIN COMPANY*
CONSIGNMTS.—BROKERAGE
DANNEN MILLS*
MERCHANTS—CONSIGNMTS.
GEIGER & GRAHAM GRAIN CO.*
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
STRATTON-THIS GRAIN CO.*
GRAIN MERCHANTS

ST. LOUIS, MO.
MERCHANTS EXCH. MEMBERS
ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC.*
FEED GRAINS
DAN MULLALLY GRAIN CO.*
EVERYTHING IN GRAIN
NANSON COMMISSION CO.*
GRAIN COMMISSION
SERVICE GRAIN COMPANY*
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
TERMINAL GRAIN COMPANY*
GRAIN—CONSIGNMTS.

SALINA, KANS.
MORGENSTERN-PYLE EL. CO.*
COUNTRY RUN WHEAT
SHELLABARGER M. & ELEV. CO.
MILLING WHEAT
SIMPSON-ROMEISER-EVANS CO.*
GRAIN MERCHANTS
SMOOT GRAIN COMPANY
MILLING WHEAT

SIDNEY, OHIO
E. T. CUSTENBORDER & CO.*
CARLOT DISTRIBUTORS
WELLS CO., THE J. E.*
WHOLESALE GRAIN

SIOUX CITY, IA.
GRAIN EXCHANGE MEMBERS
FLANLEY GRAIN COMPANY*
GRAIN MERCHANTS

SULLIVAN, ILL.
TABOR GRAIN & FEED CO.*
GRAIN & FEED MDSRS.

TOLEDO, OHIO
BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS
RICE GRAIN COMPANY*
OATS SPECIALISTS

TULIA, TEXAS
COWAN GRAIN AND SEED CO.
SUDAN & FIELD SEEDS

WELLINGTON, KANS.
WOLCOTT & LINCOLN, INC.*
WELLINGTON TERM. ELEV.

WICHITA, KANS.
BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS
ADAIR GRAIN COMPANY*
GRAIN MERCHANTS

WINCHESTER, IND.
GOODRICH BROS. COMPANY*
CARLOT GRAIN—SEEDS

*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Association

Henry, Ill.—Howard Roth recently resigned as principal of the local grade school to accept a position with the Prairie Grain Co. whose permanent office will be here. Prairie Grain Co., recently organized, is constructing elevators at Ottawa, Hennepin and Lacon.

Gibson City, Ill.—Henry Heckens, 66, manager of the local Farmers' Grain Co. from 1930 to 1946 when he retired, died Oct. 20 at a hospital in Bloomington, Ill. He at one time managed the Farmers' elevator at Guthrie.—P.

Milford, Ill.—Burr Allen, employee of the Milford Grain Co., suffered a multiple fracture of the left collar bone, several lacerations of the head and many bruises to his body when he was caught between the side of a grain truck and the door of the elevator driveway.

DeKalb, Ill.—The DeKalb Hybrid Seed Co. bid \$102,000 for five parcels of the Sangamon ordnance plant near Illiopolis, Ill., which includes ten buildings and 216 acres of land. The company plans to use the property for breeding more than 2,000,000 chickens a year.—P.

Taylorville, Ill.—Plans are well under way to rebuild and enlarge the Sunshine feed store and elevator which burned Oct. 15 with an estimated loss of \$200,000. Facilities have been set up in another building so the company can operate pending the completion of the new plant.—P.

Epworth, Ill.—Operations have begun in the new E. H. Morris grain elevator. The structure is 136 feet high and was built at a cost of \$160,000. It is the largest elevator in southeastern Illinois with a capacity of 90,000 bus. Five hundred bus. of corn can be dried per hour in the drier house.—W. C.

Ohlman, Ill.—The Shellabarger Grain Co. has purchased the former Ohlman Grain Co.'s elevator from Drexel Neisler of Irving, who bought the property last February from the Ohlman Grain Co., Inc. Walter Reiss, who has been manager of the Shellabarger Grain Co.'s elevator at Dunkel, will manage the local business.

Bartonville, Ill.—Completion of Allied Mills, Inc.'s new soybean plant at South Bartonville as part of its \$6,000,000 expansion program is being pushed, with expectation it will be in operation before June 1, 1948. The new plant will replace one now located in buildings formerly owned by the Century Distilling Co., and now leased by Allied Mills.

Fairview, Ill.—The Farmers' Elvtr. Co. opened its new, modern completely equipped farm store Oct. 21. The building, which is of masonry construction, is 60 by 120 feet, with a display floor 60 feet wide, the entire width of the building and 40 feet deep. The building also has a completely stocked parts department, a service department and business offices.

Decatur, Ill.—A \$2,000,000 expansion of the Decatur soybean oil mill of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. is planned during the next year. E. W. Schmidt, general superintendent of the company, announced in Minneapolis, Oct. 22, that funds have been appropriated but actual plans have not been completed. Included in the plans will be a soybean oil refinery doubling the present extraction capacity. Finished oils will be produced instead of the unrefined oils now produced.—P.

Dailey (Penfield p. o.), Ill.—The Dailey Farmers Elvtr. Co. at its 34th annual meeting on Oct. 25 announced a stock dividend payment of 18 per cent. The directors now are Chas. A. Britt, pres., William J. Dorsey, sec'y, Claus Hovel, treas., George A. Phares, Sarah Buck, George M. Buck, Leo J. Buck, William McClain, and Claus H. Bruns. Albert Olson is manager.

Pawnee, Ill.—Mead McWilliams is installing a new Hess grain drier, housed in a 90-ft. high monolithic concrete building. Grain will be shipped in from other points for drying and the C. & I. M. railroad will provide additional trackage for loading and unloading. It is planned to have the unit in operation within 30 days. Capacity of the new unit will be about 12,000 bus. per day.

Red Bud, Ill.—Herman C. Becker, 69, president of C. Becker Milling Co., died in St. John's Hospital, St. Louis, Oct. 15, where he had been hospitalized for two weeks. C. Becker Milling Co. has an elevator and mill here and an elevator at Burksville Station, Monroe County. The firm was founded by Mr. Becker's father, Conrad Becker, in 1890. Herman C. Becker assumed control in 1916 following the death of his father.

Georgetown, Ill.—The first of the three units of the new grain elevator and storage plant of the Federal North Iowa Grain Co. is nearly completed. Plans are proceeding for the second unit of the proposed \$75,000 project to be added next year. The last of the asbestos siding and other finishing touches on the 31,000 bu. elevator tank and headhouse was completed the middle of October. The construction work is being done by the J. E. Reeser Construction Co.

Bluffs, Ill.—The last section of the 100-foot concrete elevator being built by the J. E. Reeser and Son Construction Co. of Maroa for the Bluffs Farmers' Grain Co. was poured the middle of Oct. Work on the new unit began Aug. 4 and most of the machinery to be installed is already on the grounds. It is expected that the plant may be ready for business by late fall. The new elevator is nearly square, 30 feet by 30 feet 10 inches. The walls are steel reinforced concrete, six inches thick. The storage capacity of the elevator is around 35,000 bus. in the 70-foot high, eight section bin.

CHICAGO NOTES

James A. Hunter has succeeded the late Karl H. Rehnberg as manager of the Board of Trade Clearing Corporation.

Robert H. Livingstone, employed by the Uhlmann Grain Co. and for several years with the old firm of E. W. Wagner & Co., and who became a member of the Board of Trade in 1916, died Oct. 28.

Lyle Lawson is now associated with Mark Nelson, Inc., feed brokers. The announcement was made by Nelson A. Oser, manager of the firm. Lawson has been associated in the past with his own brokerage business and prior to that had been connected with the formula feed industry.

A new firm, handling all types of vitamin products, peat moss, feeds and feed ingredients has been established by John Mecking and George Barrett with offices at 111 W. Jackson Blvd. Mecking, who resigned on Sept. 1 as pres. of Atkins & Durbrow, Inc., holds a like position with the new firm. Mr. Barrett, formerly with United Feed Products Co., is vice-pres.

John F. Begg, of Bache & Co., Erick H. Hart and Wm. P. Ronan, Chicago, have been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

INDIANA

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Allied Mills, Inc., will make extensive improvements on its local feed plant.

Woodburn, Ind.—The new large cob burner of the Woodburn Equity Exchange has been completed.—A. E. L.

Montpelier, Ind.—Emory Foust has purchased the Miller Feed mill. Mr. Miller was forced to retire because of illness.—A. E. L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Lew Hill, grain commission merchant, is enjoying a vacation in California, visiting his daughter and family.

Linn Grove, Ind.—The Berne Equity Exchange Elevator has completed a new concrete grain storage tank 16 feet by 40 feet.—A. E. L.

Ridgeville, Ind.—The Ridgeville Grain Co. has constructed complete new roof over its building and scale, Charles Morgan, manager, announced.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held a "Dairy Night" Nov. 10 with a motion picture, "No Hand Stripping" and a discussion period.

Atlanta, Ind.—The Davis Elevator has been improved with new driveway, new grain dumps and a new office. A new cob and dust house will be added later.—A. E. L.

Evansville, Ind.—Articles of dissolution have been filed in the county recorder's office by the Farmers Grain Co. Clarence Kuester was pres. and Clarence Scenck was sec'y.—W. C.

Kouts, Ind.—The Kouts Elvtr. is being extensively remodeled with an enlarged cupola, gear motor, drives, an additional elevator leg and outside covering of aluminum.—A. E. L.

Veedersburg, Ind.—The Veedersburg, Grain Co., Inc., recently installed individual motors on the elevator legs and the cleaner in a modernizing program carried out at its plant.

Evansville, Ind.—Weather Bureau officials said that Indiana will have normal fall weather with rain at frequent intervals, thus assuring plenty of moisture for the growing wheat crop.—W. C.

Elnora, Ind.—Wilburt and Osborne Dowden, former operators of the Elnora Elvtr., have sold their interests to the Washington Farm Bureau organization, who took possession of the local plant on Nov. 10.

Petroleum, Ind.—The Petroleum Feed & Grain Co. has opened for business. Hay and grain will be purchased, poultry, dairy and hog feed sold, and custom grinding and mixing of feed will be featured.

Hoagland, Ind.—The Farmers' Co-operative Co. have completed remodeling; the cupola was raised 16 ft., new legs and cleaners were installed and a new feed mill was built on the east side of the driveway.—A. E. L.

Urbana, Ind.—Mike Riley is new general manager of the Mutual Grain Co.'s local elevator. He formerly was associated with the Farmers Coal, Feed & Seed Co. owned by Merrill Doriot. A No. 2 Sidney Corn Sheller, No. 6 Sidney Corn Cleaner, and individual motors are being installed at the elevator.



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New Haven, Ind.—Remodeling is about completed at the New Haven-Thurman Equity Exchange, with a new sheller, two cleaners, new drag and gear motor drives on legs. A cob burner is now used for cob and dust disposal.—A. E. L.

Jamestown, Ind.—H. H. Crawford of the Whitesville Grain & Feed Co. has purchased the Barker Feed Store and Hatchery. Crawford took possession Oct. 1 and retains Frank Heckathorn, who has been manager of the plant as his representative.

New Paris, Ind.—A poultry processing plant, 180 feet by 130 feet, will be constructed on a 20-acre tract which was purchased by the Farm Bureau Co-operative of Indiana. Building plans approving the expenditure of \$120,000 have been approved by the organization's board of directors.

Auburn, Ind.—Cecil C. Woodcox, who has been associated with the Auburn Grain Co. for the past two and one-half years, has been appointed assistant manager. A trained seed technician, he has had charge of the seed and grain departments and will continue in this capacity, assuming additional duties in grain marketing and general management of the firm.

Nappanee, Ind.—A local group of grain and feed men met here recently under auspices of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and organized as a group, electing Robt. J. Martin of New Paris as group president. Other local groups have met recently at Marion, Winchester, Kokomo and Fort Wayne, on which occasions interesting and instructive discussions were entered into on local problems and the exchange of ideas on crop conditions.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Central Soya Co. has appointed Hamilton W. Putnam head of the food research division of its laboratories to succeed Homer Kuehn, who has been advanced to a position in the company's local headquarters office. Mr. Putnam has been manager of the laboratories of the Inglehart unit of General Foods Corp., Evansville, Ind., for the past four years and was associated previously with the central laboratories of General Foods.

IOWA

Holland, Ia.—The Holland Grain Co. has installed a new elevator leg for its drier.

Nevada, Ia.—R. F. McMahon is opening a retail seed store and seed processing plant here.

Rockwell, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has recently installed a new scale with 45 ft. deck.

Lennox, Ia.—Miller & Roy are building a steel warehouse and storage building, 40 x 100 ft., back of its present warehouse and offices.

Avoca, Ia.—A new 30-ton scale has recently been installed at the Van Nostrand Grain Co. The scale is 34 feet long and 10 feet wide.

Nevada, Ia.—L. A. McBride, owner of the Nevada Feed and Supply Co. has sold his business and stock to the Gerlach Supply Co., the deal becoming effective Nov. 1.

Rembrandt, Ia.—Looters broke into the Cargill Elevator office recently but succeeded in only knocking the dial off the company safe. Had the looters gotten into the safe they would have found little money, it was reported.

Inwood, Ia.—The excavation work for the mammoth new corn drier installation at the Quaker Oats Co. elevator has been completed.

Laurens, Ia.—A new warehouse, 24 feet by 22 feet, to be constructed of wood and steel is planned for the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co.

Eldora, Ia.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. of Alden has filed suit in district court here against Oswald Lockman, asking judgment for failure to fill contract.

LuVerne, Ia.—The office of the Kunz Grain elevator has been lengthened to accommodate a new Fairbanks scale. A new hoist was also installed.

Rock Valley, Ia.—According to Manager Owen Manning, just 50 pennies were stolen from the Farmers Elevator Co. office when burglars recently broke into the plant.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—George Mackey, 33, died in the Cedar Rapids hospital Oct. 20 of injuries suffered when he fell into a conveyor belt at the Cargill Feed Co. elevator.

Schleswig, Ia.—Fire damaged twenty-five bus. of seed in the Stern & Sons warehouse on the morning of Oct. 24. Besides the loss of the seed, several screens for their cleaning mill were destroyed.

Gilman, Ia.—The Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co.'s new elevator and feed house have been completed recently at a cost of \$36,000, replacing an old 4,000-bu. building on the site. The new building is 20 x 28 ft., and 80 ft. high, with 20,000 bus. capacity.

Akron, Ia.—The rebuilding of the former coal storage elevator into a modern grain elevator of 25,000 bu. capacity by the Farmer's Co-operative was completed recently. The new building not only greatly enhances the appearance of the former plant but doubles the firm's storage capacity.

Mason City, Ia.—The Eastern Iowa Milling Co., New Hampton, Ia., owned by G. A. Ward and W. V. Clark, has practically completed the outside work on its new \$100,000 soybean processing plant. The plant has 3 cement storage bins that are 65 feet high and 25 feet in diameter. The elevator is 81 feet high.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. was host to more than 1,750 persons for the dedication of the firm's new mill on Oct. 9. There were 2,500 dixie cups of ice cream distributed, 3,500 buns, 70 gallons of coffee and 585 pounds of beef consumed. The new grinding house and feed mill is 138 feet by 80 feet, 70 feet to the top floor.

Red Oak, Ia.—Improvement and development of the Dannen Mills Red Oak property was completed Oct. 31 with the installation of additional milling machinery at the plant. The newly installed equipment includes two large capacity pellet mills, a modern pellet cooler, shakers, cleaners and a considerable amount of conveying equipment.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Grain Exchange on Oct. 18 at its regular meeting elected C. D. Siegfried as the new pres. Siegfried is associated with Cargill, Inc., and succeeds J. B. Roberts of the Flanley Grain Co. H. L. Jackson of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. was selected as the new vice-pres. to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Siegfried. G. H. Winter of the International Milling Co. was re-elected treas. while W. H. Marriott, sec'y and traffic manager, was also returned to his post.

Audubon, Ia.—E. J. Wiese, 78, former Audubon and Omaha grain man for 50 years died Oct. 12. He was manager for the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Omaha, for 28 years. He retired in 1943 from the managership of the Continental Grain Co. elevator in Audubon but was called back because of the war and remained at his job until 1946.

Fairfield, Ia.—The Hayes Grain & Feed Co. has completed a large warehouse across the street from the mill, to be used for the company's retail feed business. The mill office, which has handled all business, will confine itself to business pertaining to grinding, feed mixing, grain purchases, etc. Merle Vorhies will be in charge of the new retail section.

Alta, Ia.—A new building is being constructed to house a new drier unit at the Quaker Oats Co. plant. The building is of cement block construction, and will be 14 feet by 28 feet. The section housing the elevator will be 34 feet high. Bob Carter, manager of the elevator, stated that the construction work and installation is expected to be complete by Nov. 15.

Waterloo, Ia.—Charles Griffith, 47, of Cedar Falls, Ia. has signed a statement, according to Sheriff H. T. Wagner, in which he admits setting fire to a feed mill at Parkersburg, two boxcars, two trucks in Cedar Falls and several businesses and homes during the period from July 10 to Sept. 29. Griffith confessed after he had been sentenced to 10 years on a forgery charge.

Wapello, Ia.—Officials of the Farmers' Elevator announced on Oct. 22 that they have begun work on the construction of a new coal supply area, 60 feet wide and 160 feet long, with a six inch reinforced concrete type flooring. They also intend to construct as soon as possible a warehouse measuring 60 feet in length and 40 feet in width. This building will be of frame design with metal and possibly aluminum covering.

Logan, Ia.—The Omaha Elevator Co. was sued for \$25,000 damages in district court recently by Charles Spears for the estate of his father, Jessie E. Spears, 71, who was fatally injured at the grain elevator on Jan. 5, 1947. Young Spears alleges his father was attempting to board a vertical rotating belt elevator when the step on it broke and hurled him 30 feet to the bottom of the shaft. It was further charged that the company was negligent in leaving the shaft open and badly lighted, and in continuing to keep in use a defective belt elevator.

KANSAS

Independence, Kan.—The Star Mill Co. is remodeling its plant in order to increase the production of its feed mills.

Scott City, Kan.—The John S. Notestine Co. has installed a new truck scale with 45 ft. deck at its new elevator.

Leoti, Kan.—A 30,000-bushel grain elevator will be constructed here by four Krenzils—Ernest, Ted, Walt and Howard, all of Leoti. Work began in the latter part of October.—G. H.

Greenleaf, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Ass'n is building an addition to its elevator, increasing its storage capacity from the present capacity of 56,000 bus. to 67,000 bus., L. J. Hoover, manager, announced.

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Hutchinson, Kan.—Walter McCary was charged with passing a forged check at the Orth Feed & Seed Co's store for \$22.50—G. H.

Stafford, Kan.—Fire originating from drive belts Oct. 2 caused a small loss to stock and buildings of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co.

Hammond, Kan.—Construction of a grain elevator which will provide storage capacity for 10,000 bus. is under way for Wallace Malone, grain and seed dealer.

Beloit, Kan.—A belt slipping on a motor recently in the upper story of the Beloit Milling Co. plant resulted in the destruction of several belts according to a mill spokesman.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Fred Houser, 70, died in a hospital after a brief illness on Sept. 11. He was the retired manager of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., and was associated with the Kansas grain trade for many years.

Hugoton, Kan.—The first carload of new crop milo was shipped Oct. 22 by Parsons Bros. and although the milo was harvested before a killing frost, when stalks still contained sap, the moisture content was only 13 per cent.—G. H.

Bushton, Kan.—Bernard B. Megaffin, 21, who was associated with the Bushton Grain & Supply Co. here with his father, James Megaffin, died in St. Rose hospital, Great Bend, Nov. 2, from complications after an appendectomy.—G. H.

Atwood, Kan.—Last Oct. 17 a farmer near here received from the Equity Grain Elevator a check for \$33.33 for payment of 104 bu. of wheat at 32 cents a bu. The check was dated Oct. 23, 1931 and had laid in the elevator's safe nearly 16 years.

Topeka, Kan.—Topeka's entire fire-fighting forces went into action on Oct. 29 to extinguish a fire that threatened to destroy the Topeka Mill & Elevator Co. plant. The fire originated from the cob burner and company officials estimated damage at \$2,000.—P.

Goodland, Kan.—The Co-op Equity's new elevator was completed in time for this year's harvest. The structure has been given a coat of white paint and a Neon sign 6 ft. high is being built to be placed on top of the elevator, reading in large letters "Goodland Equity."

Beloit, Kan.—The Mitchell County Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n recently completed plans and specifications for construction of 85,000-bu. grain storage elevator here. The association hopes to have the structure finished in time for next harvest. J. L. Schute is general manager.—G. H.

Washington, Kan.—The Kiger retail store has been consolidated with the Kiger Grain Co.'s elevator properties on the Missouri Pacific tracks. The office of the elevator has been enlarged and redecorated. The company will continue to use the warehouse room up town until additional space can be added to its large warehouse on the tracks.

Bucklin, Kan.—Work has been delayed on the construction of the 200,000-bu. elevator for the C. D. Jennings Grain Co. Excavations have been made and foundations poured but workmen have returned to Hutchinson to aid the Jennings company in wheat handling. Work on the new elevator will probably get underway again in January.—G. H.

Junction City, Kan.—First fall plantings of wheat in this area have been seriously damaged or destroyed by drouth conditions and many farmers are replanting their fields. Altho most of the wheat planted at the usual time received enough moisture to sprout, much of it died in the parched soil.—G. H.

Ulysses, Kan.—Charles Rex Meredith, 21, of Milan, who was one of a crew working on the tunnel atop the storage bins of the half-million bushel Sullivan Elevator here, was killed instantly on the afternoon of Nov. 1, when he fell 165 feet from the top of the elevator. There was a guard rail along the sides, and how Meredith fell is unexplained. Tanks of the new elevator have been completed and Meredith was on top of the storage bins when the tragedy occurred.—G. H.

Elkhart, Kan.—Large acreages of late planted grain sorghums are being converted into crop yields far greater than was predicted in mid-summer because of the delayed frosts. Fields which normally did not have a chance of maturing because they were replanted several times after being washed out last spring, now will assure the grower a neat return. Some of these fields are now conceded to have 15 to 25-bu. yields ready for the combines as soon as the killing frost arrives.—G. H.

Scott City, Kan.—A fire which burned the "leg" of the E. G. Carpenter grain elevator here recently, caused several thousand dollars' worth of damage. The leg which burned was lined with heavy timber and was 90 feet tall. Bins and grain tanks on each side which contained wheat were not materially damaged and the wheat was unharmed. The engine used for power was located at the top of the leg and it dropped to the bottom of the pit when supports gave away. The Carpenter elevator was just completed and put to use this fall.—G. H.

Marion, Kan.—The Trusler-Behymer Grain Co. will consolidate its three local elevators under one central office. The company plans many improvements in elevator facilities in the houses, two of which elevators it recently purchased from Menno Harder, formerly operated as the Cottonwood Valley Grain Co. Herman Behrendt, who has been manager of the Walton elevator for the firm for the past nine years, has moved his family here and with Bob Kelsey will manage the combined elevators. The plan for the present is to close the old stone elevator on S. Second St. temporarily during remodeling and repairs. The steel elevator on the Rock Island right-of-way is being renovated and will house the office for the elevators.

Wamego, Kan.—The Wamego Milling Co., whose grain elevator was destroyed by fire Sept. 18, is now erecting a new structure on the same site. Harry Graham, manager of the milling company, announced the contract for the new crib-type elevator has been awarded to the Roberts Construction Company. The new elevator will be 72 feet high, which is taller than the old one, and every piece of machinery in it will be operated by an individual motor. The new structure will be equipped with the latest type of overhead truck lift and a large seed cleaner. A temporary dumping bin has been installed east of the mill along the railroad tracks. Loss in the September fire was between \$50,000 and \$60,000. About 10,000 bus. of grain were lost in the blaze.—G. H.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—O. L. Taylor, a representative of McMillen Feeds, has been transferred from Brazil to Louisville.

LOUISIANA

Eunice, La.—A public rice drier will be established by the Farmer's Drier & Storage Co. which was organized with capitalization of \$500,000 the end of October. Officers of the company are Alton H. Fontenot, pres.; L. C. Amy, vice-pres.; E. A. Veillon, sec'y-treas. and Carl H. Loewer and C. P. Aguiard, directors.—P.

Crowley, La.—Southern Pacific train crews resumed switching freight cars on and off sidings at six strike-affected rice mills here and at Rayne Oct. 21, as striking members of the AFL Teamsters Union withdrew their pickets from across the railroad property in compliance with a restraining order issued in district court here.—P.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Harold W. Boyd, formerly with the cash grain department of Cargill, Inc. has been appointed manager of the grain department of E. H. Beer & Co., Inc.

MICHIGAN

Lowell, Mich.—The new custom milling department of the King Milling Co. has been placed in operation.

East Lansing, Mich.—Officers of the Michigan Associated Feed Men recently voted to provide \$200 for two scholarships in the elevator short courses at Michigan State College.

St. Johns, Mich.—Sale of the Merle H. Green Co. elevator here to Lester F. Houghten of Rochester, Mich., was recently announced. Houghten and a son expect to take over the elevator and lumber yards on Dec. 1.

Bannister, Mich.—The Bannister Co-operative, Inc., will build an elevator and warehouse on a site purchased along the Ann Arbor Railroad trackage. Construction will start when the necessary finances have been raised. Thomas Moore is president of the board of directors.

Clarksville, Mich.—The Clarksville Elevator has been sold to C. H. Runciman Co. Orley Bechtel, one of the former owners will continue to manage the plant which will continue to offer general elevator service, custom grinding and a complete line of lumber and building material.

Reed City, Mich.—The two-year partnership of Clarence Churchill and Ellis Bazzett operating the Kent Elevator here has been dissolved. Mr. Churchill and his son, Lawrence, will operate the new Churchill's Seed Co., wholesaling and retailing seeds and doing custom seed cleaning. Mr. Bazzett will continue to operate the elevator.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—Henry Graham, feed merchant, recently purchased the Boardman Feed Mill and for the first time since it's start in 1904, the mill will be run by someone other than a member of the Boardman family. Graham has announced that he will run the mill in conjunction with his present business under the name of Graham Hatchery and Elevator.

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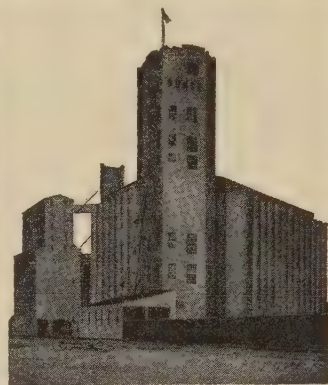
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Croswell, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. is erecting a new elevator and feed mill. The building is of wood construction covered with metal.

Detroit, Mich.—Robert A. Bevier, 49, sales manager of District No. 5 for Larowe Division of General Mills, Inc., died in New York Oct. 23 of a heart ailment. Mr. Bevier joined Larowe Milling Co. in 1924, became a district sales manager in 1933, and was assigned to the Charlotte, N. C., headquarters in 1935. While serving there he was responsible for increasing the sale of feeds in the district by 600 per cent.

MINNESOTA

Perley, Minn.—The Wild Rice Roller Mills have retired from business.

Tamarack, Minn.—The Tamarack Co-operative Elevator Society has been dissolved.

Greenbush, Minn.—A 21,000 bu. annex has been built to the Greenbush Co-operative Elvtr. Co. plant.

Menasha, Minn.—Glen L. Clafin, 64, died recently. He was the local manager for the Peterson-Biddick Co., Wadena, Minn.

Howard Lake, Minn.—L. G. Roberts has been made sales manager of the Munson Feed Co. He replaces the late Ray Munson.

Perley, Minn.—A \$50,000 bu. storage annex has been added by the Farmers' Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n. The firm also has built a new coal shed.

Hazel Run, Minn.—Work is expected to be started this fall on the Co-operative Elevator Ass'n's new elevator to replace the one lost by fire recently.

Bellingham, Minn.—James Ring, of Russell, Minn. succeeds Rudy Murray as manager of the Bellingham Elvtr. Murray resigned to take a position with Cargill, Inc.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has completed its elevator and is receiving soybeans. The elevator has a capacity of 300,000 bus. of beans and 30,000 bus. of flax.

Reading, Minn.—Hudson Bros. recently announced that they will start construction of an elevator capable of taking care of the local trade, equipped to handle feeds and do custom grinding.

Minnesota Lake, Minn.—The Minnesota Lake Elevator is replacing its old warehouse with a concrete block building 36 x 50 ft. It will be connected to the elevator proper by a feed conveyor.

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Stewartville, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is building a seed cleaning and processing plant. The building, of wood construction, will be 26 x 30 ft., 58 ft. high, with full basement where 19 bins will be located.

Winnebago, Minn.—The Winnebago Farmers Elevator Co. has rehired Ormand Otterson as manager of its elevator. Mr. Otterson resigned last summer to take a position with a Twin City grain commission firm.

Robbinsdale, Minn.—A new one and one-half ton feed mixer, a 75-h.p. hammermill and a drag leg chain have been added to the installations of the Farmers' Feed Store owned by S. G. L. Roberts and Lloyd H. Santelman.

Clarks Grove, Minn.—The capacity of the A. R. Ludtke elevator will approximately be doubled when the new improvements are completed. Co-op Oil workmen are completing the electrical installations in the new 26 x 120 foot feed warehouse.

Duluth, Minn.—The International Milling Co., Minneapolis, has purchased the Capitol Elevator Co. The Capitol Elevator Co. plant has a capacity of more than 4,000,000 bu. and its purchase will provide International with a total capacity of more than 27,000,000 bu.

Olivia, Minn.—The Olivia Farmers Co-op Elevator Co. recently completed remodeling of the building purchased last July from the Rogers Bros. Seed Co., into a super service gas station and service shop. Part of the building will be used for a modern seed cleaning and drying plant as well as storage, Howard Mitchell, manager of the elevator, stated.

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

Nels J. Anderson, 81, pioneer grain and feed dealer, died recently.

New officers recently elected by Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. are W. J. Hoofs, vice-president in charge of public and industrial relations, and S. S. Adair, controller.

Ray Ilstrup has been appointed sales research manager for the feed and soy division of Pillsbury Mills, Inc. He has been assistant to H. J. Schultz, vice president in charge of soy operations.—P.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Shreve M. Archer, pres. and chairman of the board of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., is showing improvement at the Miller Hospital, St. Paul, where he is recovering from an infection which developed from a chicken bone lodged in his throat Oct. 21.

Valentine Wurtele, pres. of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Co. has announced that his firm intends to erect a 1,000,000-bu. elevator, with crushing facilities, refinery, warehouses, laboratory and offices. The expansion program is expected to cost \$5,000,000.

MISSOURI

Ewing, Mo.—Elija W. Logsdon, 95, who had operated a mill here for a number of years, died Oct. 8.—P.

Willow Springs, Mo.—Potter Hatcheries have purchased a building here and will open a feed and hatchery establishment.—P

St. Joseph, Mo.—John J. Czarev has joined the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co. as general superintendent in charge of all operations pertaining to manufacture, upkeep and repair of the organization's plant.

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Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Feed Club held a dinner meeting Oct. 29 at the Hotel Phillips.

St. Louis, Mo.—Herman C. Becker, 69, president of the Becker Milling Co., died in St. John's Hospital in St. Louis Oct. 15.—P.

Pattonsburg, Mo.—H. H. Green, pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n spoke at the Pattonsburg Commercial Club Nov. 1 on "The Grain Business."—P.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Milling & Grain Club held their fall outing at the Glen Echo Country Club Oct. 21. Golf was played by a number of the members during the afternoon.

Lockwood, Mo.—The Wolf Brothers Milling Co. of Neosho, in conjunction with Joe Price of Carthage, have purchased the Lockwood Mill. The new firm will be known as the Lockwood Farmers Supply.

St. Louis, Mo.—Frederick W. Langenberg, 75, vice-pres. of the Langenberg Bros. Grain Co. died Oct. 28 of heart disease. He had been a member of the Merchants Exchange for more than 50 years.—P.

Rolla, Mo.—Only minor damage was reported as the result of a fire in the Rolla Feed Mill on Oct. 24. It was believed that lightning was the cause of the blaze. Feed which was stored in sacks in the mill presumably caught fire from the lightning.—P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills of Dallas, Tex. has announced plans to build a 12,000-sack flour mill in the later part of 1948 in St. Louis. Jack P. Burrus, pres. of the firm, in his announcement stated that land has been purchased on the Mississippi river front along the Missouri Pacific railroad tracks.

MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont.—Fire of undetermined origin gutted the Graham & Ross Seed store early on the morning of Nov. 6. Damage is estimated at \$80,000. The blaze was believed to have broken out in the basement of the store where turpentine, pet supplies and remedies were stored.

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Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses,
Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

Grass Range, Mont.—A. C. Brooks, Suffolk, Mont., succeeds H. J. Merrick as manager of the local elevator.

Baker, Mont.—The Bagley Elvtr. says A. W. Callen, manager is now ready for business again and he invites the public to see the improvements made. The improvements include a new set of truck scales, 34 feet long and 10 feet wide, and a newly built driveway with a 12-ft. clearance.

NEBRASKA

Clarks, Neb.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. is installing a new set of scales of 50-ton capacity.

Falls City, Neb.—The Falls City Creamery Co. in having the feed ware house almost completely rebuilt.

Cozad, Neb.—A small fire at the Gateway Hay Co.'s mill was extinguished recently with no damage resulting.

Pierce, Neb.—On Oct. 15, Al Bennett and Ralph Davison, new owners of the Mac Grain Co. assumed control of the company's facilities.

Lexington, Neb.—The Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. is having installed Fairbanks Scales of 50-ton capacity with type registering beam.

Tekamah, Neb.—Dwight Lundberg, formerly of Fremont, has accepted a position with the Christiansen Feed Co. in the protein department.

Humboldt, Neb.—A small blaze started in the hopper scale of the O. A. Cooper Co.'s new feed mill recently but was extinguished before any damage was done.

Lingle, Neb.—A new electric roller mill was installed recently by the Chester Brown Co. The mill can handle five tons per hour and is equipped to process wheat, barley and oats.

Norfolk, Neb.—B. C. Christopher & Co., a grain commission house which already maintains offices at Omaha, Hastings and McCook, Neb., has plans to open a branch office at Norfolk, Nov. 22.

Atlanta, Neb.—Local elevators recently purchased by the Intermountain Elvtr. Co. of Denver from the Urling Grain Co. are open for business with J. M. Metts, formerly of Oberlin, Kan., as manager.

Creston, Neb.—The Farmers Lumber & Grain Co. is constructing a 25,000-bu. cribbed elevator, contract having been awarded the Younglove Const. Co. The building will be completed by the first of the year.

Rushville, Neb.—The Northwest Grain Co.'s new elevator has been completed and is in operation. Mr. Bacus, manager, announced. Construction of the elevator was started July 10 and the first grain went in 102 days later.

Bloomfield, Neb.—Rudy Wiese, who operates the Rudy's Feed Store, underwent surgery recently for the removal of a portion of a shin bone which will later be grafted on his spinal column to complete a fusion operation. Darrel Lemke is operating the business while Wiese undergoes treatment.

Columbus, Neb.—Nearly 200 Carlson Hybrid corn dealers from Central West Nebraska and their ladies were guests of the company at an annual banquet Oct. 11 at the Columbus city auditorium. Herman Oehrich, Carlson district representative was in charge of the evening.

Superior, Neb.—A fire, thought to have started from engine exhaust, did considerable damage to the engine and the 20 foot by 20 foot power house of the Superior Milling Co. on Oct. 12. The big diesel engine was damaged beyond repair and the roof of the building was badly burned.

Plymouth, Neb.—Two Plymouth business houses, the Plymouth Lumber Co. and the Farmers Elvtr. were burglarized the evening of Oct. 29. The money taken from the lumber company safe included \$48 in bills and \$4 in small change. Five dollars in small change was the loss sustained at the elevator.

Phillips, Neb.—Fay H. Chambers, 48, manager of the Phillips Grain Co., died in York Oct. 25 following recurring periods of illness that began when he was seriously injured in a fall from a truck last July. Mr. Chambers came here from York about 10 years ago when he took over management of the two local elevators.

NEW JERSEY

Newark, N. J.—Maurice B. Gardner has been appointed to the special markets division staff of the White Laboratories, Inc. He will devote his time to maintaining contact with the feed trade in the northeastern states.

NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—The Portales Milling Co. is building a feed mill which will increase the feed grinding capacity of the mill from 60 tons a day to 150. The new building, to be 50 ft. high, will adjoin the company's elevator and will be of wood and sheet iron construction.

NEW YORK

Waverly, N. Y.—The nearly 11-weeks' old strike at the Tioga Mills, Inc., has officially ended, according to an announcement by Roy E. Everett, pres. of Local No. 22682, American Federation of Grain Processors. The agreement grants an 18 cent per hour increase with a \$1.05 minimum and \$1.25 maximum as is now in effect at the plants of Dailey Mills and Kasco Mills, whose employees are members of the same local.—T.

Franklinville, N. Y.—The James H. Gray Milling Co.'s plant and its contents including about 1,500 tons of feed, burned early Oct. 27. Records and office safe were saved. Loss was estimated at \$200,000. Construction will get under way at once on a new and larger plant, Scott B. Gray, local manager for the firm, stated. The new office and mill will be on a location a short distance from the present one, and will cost about \$100,000. It will be completed some time next year. Meanwhile, stock has been obtained from other company plants and temporary office and warehouse facilities have been rented to continue business operations.—G. T.

Rochester, N. Y.—The flour mill operated by Van Vex Mills Inc. and five farms, including the 200 acre Blue Pond Farm owned by Frank E. Allen in Wheatland have been exchanged in a deal involving approximately \$175,000. Philip M. Liebschutz represented Van Vex Mills, and E. Reed Shutt was attorney for Allen.

BUFFALO NOTES

Buffalo, N. Y.—Allied Mills, Inc., as a part of its announced \$6,000,000 expansion program will build an extensive addition to and improve its local feed plant.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Fire caused minor damage in the Spencer Kellogg & Sons' mill recently. The blaze, confined to the second floor, started in an overheated drier.—G.T.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Seven canal barges left Buffalo recently for New York with 178,000 bus. loaded at waterfront elevators. Among the barges was the Arthur Hermann, one of the largest operated on the state waterway, carrying about 63,000 bus.—G.T.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Thomas J. Manning, 73, who for 23 years has been a grain weighmaster and claims inspector died Nov. 2. A native of Manchester, Mich., he worked in waterfront elevators before joining the Eastern Weighing & Inspection Bureau.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Great Eastern Elevator, a 2,000,000-bu. structure on the Buffalo River which has been closed since May 30 was reopened on Nov. 10. Need for additional storage space has been chiefly responsible for the opening of the idle elevator.—T.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Closed for more than a year, the Superior Grain Corporation's 1,000,000 bu. Connecting Terminal Elvtr. on the City Ship Canal has been re-opened to provide additional storage space for the heavy fall flow of grain into the Port of Buffalo.—P.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo's bustling grain representatives took time out to pay tribute to the grand old man of the industry, John A. Seymour, on his recent 90th birthday. Mr. Seymour spent 63 of his 90 years in the grain business. He started as an office boy and at one time was a member of the Corn Exchange, trading on his own account.—T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Litchville, N. D.—An overheated bearing in the head drive of the main elevator of W. J. Miller caused a small fire loss recently.

Hatton, N. D.—The Hatton Farmers' Elvtr., Hatton Co-operative Creamery and Hatton Co-operative Oil Co. recently purchased a fire truck.—M.

Fredonia, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative elevator was destroyed by fire early Oct. 26, the loss estimated at about \$70,000 by Gust Janke, manager. The 25,000-bu. elevator contained about 20,000 bus. of grain. Elevator and grain had been insured for \$15,000, Janke said.—A.M.

Williston, N. D.—The new G. T. A. Farmers Union elevator is now under construction. The capacity of the new elevator will be 35,000 bus., which is three times the capacity of the present G. T. A. elevator. The new elevator is being built on the site of the old Big Flat elevator built in 1912 which was just torn down.



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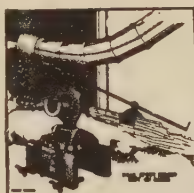
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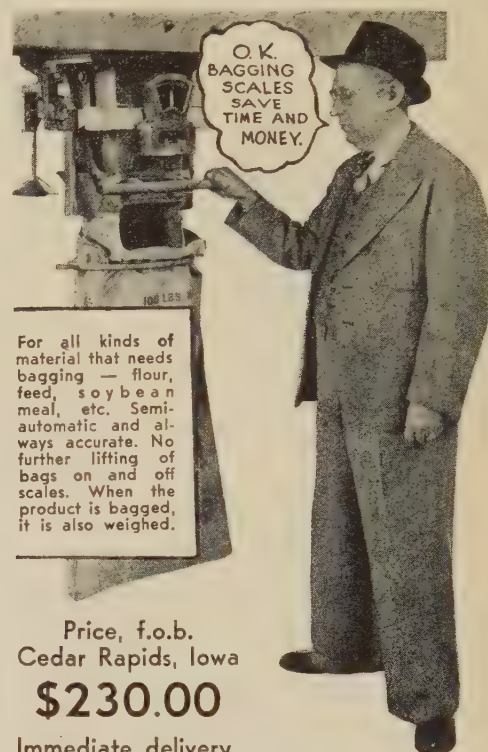
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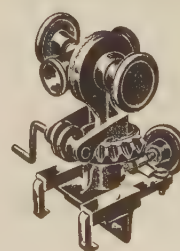


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Mandan, N. D.—Fire in the engine room of the Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s plant recently caused a small loss. The blaze was started when oil in the crankpit caught fire.

Minot, N. D.—The repairs and improvement now underway at the Occident Elvtr. will double the capacity of the elevator, according to R. F. Schultz, manager. Workmen are at present raising the elevator roof about 20 feet and installing a new scale, pans and elevator legs.

OHIO

Pittsburg, O.—Hammel & Lavy have installed a new corn drier of 200 bus. per hour capacity.

Kinsman, O.—Clyde T. Bush, 62, co-owner of the Farmers' Supply Co. who had lived here 36 years, died Oct. 23.—P.

Edon, O.—Myers Feed Mill has installed a new scale and grain spouts. Electric motors have replaced the oil engine used in the past for operating power.

Delphos, O.—Richard Sterling, 19, fell 125 feet to his death Oct. 20 from the head house of the new concrete tanks being built for the Delphos Grain & Milling Co.

Huron, O.—The Eastern States Co-operative Milling Co. large grain elevator is receiving a new marine leg. The leg lifts grain at the rate of 20,000 bus. an hour.

Wilmington, O.—The roof of the Clinton Grain Co. elevator which was damaged by a fire on July 31 has been replaced and the equipment of the elevator which was also destroyed by the fire is now in the process of being replaced according to Mrs. Lillian Smith, owner of the plant.

Cincinnati, O.—T. J. O'Neill, widely known in the grain and feed trade and city salesman for the Early & Daniel Co. for 40 years, has retired.—P.

Norwalk, O.—Work on Huron County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n's quarter million dollar plant is progressing according to schedule, Clarence Elliott, manager, reported. Workmen are pouring cement for the 36 ft. sq., 101 ft. high elevator, working on the job 24 hrs., night and day.

Cincinnati, O.—Ray Bowden, Washington, D. C., executive vice-pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealer's National Ass'n, spoke to a joint meeting of the Cincinnati Feed Club and the Cincinnati Board of Trade at the Cincinnati Club on Nov. 1. His topic was the over-all current grain picture.—P.

Columbus Grove, O.—The Columbus Grove Grain & Supply Co. has taken in 45,000 bus. of soybeans at its new east side elevator now being erected to replace the one destroyed by fire last March 25. The new elevator, with 75,000 bus. capacity, is owned by J. T. Kendall and N. G. Bennett.

THE TEST OF A GRAIN FUMIGANT

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Ellensburg, Wash.—The Mid-State Co-operative's grain-handling plant and elevator will be enlarged if conditions remain unchanged.

Lewiston, Ida.—Fire of unknown origin completely destroyed the seed warehouse and stock of the J. E. Duthie Co. on the morning of Oct. 31.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Wheat dealers estimate that between 80 and 90 per cent of the 1947 wheat crop in this area has been sold. This includes the Walla Walla, Dayton and Pomeroy districts.—P.

Ritzville, Wash.—A total of 3.12 ins. of rain fell in October, breaking all records. Most of this moisture has been soaked up by the soil. The fall seeding of wheat has never looked better.—F.H.

Eugene, Ore.—One elevator was saved in a fire that destroyed another loaded elevator and the mill of Eugene Mill & Elevator, Co. recently, with estimated damage of about \$200,000. The blaze started beneath the company's loading docks. John Bushman, one of the owners, said the loss is covered by insurance. Included in the loss was expensive machinery ruined and extensive water damage done to feed and other stocks.—F. H.

Metolius, Ore.—The Pacific Supply co-operative warehouse was destroyed by fire Oct. 1 with an estimated loss of \$100,000. Phil Ferrell, Central Oregon manager for the co-operative said the loss was covered by insurance. The fire was believed started by hobos who have been using the space under the warehouse as a "jungle." Large quantities of ladino and alsike clover seed, wheat oats and barley and seed cleaning equipment were lost.

Portland, Ore.—Receipts and shipments of grain for September as compared to September, 1946, in bushels with comparative figures in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts: Wheat, 2,147,564 (4,339,046); corn, 16,529 (34,737); oats, 186,082 (151,876); rye, 7,414; barley, 552,725 (289,955); milo, 13,875; flaxseed, 61,180 (7,242); hay, tons, 75 (960); shipments: Wheat, 1,815,763 (1,244,006); barley, 156,250.—C. W. Wright, Chief Grain Inspector.



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PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—John A. Stehle, retired hay and grain dealer, died at St. Francis Hospital Oct. 18.—P.

Philadelphia, Pa.—John Frazier, managing director of the Commercial Exchange, announced Oct. 30 that loading had been completed of two ships with wheat for the Union of South Africa at Port Richmond. The ships, Hibbing Victory and Robin Wentley, are the first of five scheduled to sail for Capetown with No. 1 hard winter wheat. Each was loaded with more than 95,000 bus.—P.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hecla, S. D.—The Scott Grain Co. has built a 20,000 bu. elevator on the C&NW right of way and will soon open for business.

Hecla, S. D.—William P. Estee is the new manager of the Estee Elvtr. Co., replacing his father, Charles W. Estee. The firm has just recently enlarged their office and show room.

Hosmer, S. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. incorporated with \$50,000 capitalization. The elevator has directors August Heyne, John Schock, Jr., Edwin F. Mohr, and Theodore Mohr.

McLaughlin, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has completed remodeling of its elevator. The top of the structure was raised 10 ft. and a quonset addition of about 70,000 bus. capacity was built on the north side of the main elevator.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Plans are being drawn by the Woodward-Scroggs, Inc. for a 200,000-bu. grain storage elevator and feed plant to serve county elevators adjacent to Sioux Falls. In addition the establishment of a new livestock and poultry feeds plant has been announced.

Webster, S. D.—Edgar S. McFadden, world renowned plant breeder who produced the parent stock for rust-resistant wheat, was honored Oct. 16, near the place of his birth and the site of his greatest achievement, with a large granite memorial, with the inscription that MacFadden "provided a bounteous harvest to his fellowmen, while to a hungry world he gave bread."

Belle Fourche, S. D.—Plans for organizing a co-operative grain and feed elevator were made at a mass meeting of farmers and ranchers from the tri-state area held here the night of Oct. 31. Edward J. Roth, Spearfish, was chairman of the com'te in charge. Tentative plans call for construction of a 60,000-bu. elevator with ample storage for commercial feeds, on a railroad site 325 x 53 ft., which has been leased here.

SOUTHEAST

Rock Hill, S. C.—A. B. Poe & Co. has been granted a charter to manufacture and sell feeds. Authorized capital stock is \$20,000. A. B. Poe is president of the new corporation.—L. B.

Eastman, Ga.—The Eastman Milling Co. mill is being remodeled into a commercial mixed feed plant. Equipment will include an attrition mill, corn cracker and grader, mixer, oat huller and other units for making mixed feed as well as doing custom grinding.

Tylertown, Miss.—A building belonging to the Elzey Gin Co. and used for the storage of ear corn was destroyed by fire together with the entire stock of corn, valued at about \$10,000.—P.

TENNESSEE

Martin, Tenn.—Russell Bragg is establishing a new crushing and mixing mill.—P.

Newbern, Tenn.—Harry F. Allen, feed and poultry dealer here, is a candidate for mayor of Newbern.—P.

Knoxville, Tenn.—An overload in one of the legs of the elevator of J. Allen Smith & Co., Inc., recently was cause of fire that slightly damaged the contents of the elevator.

TEXAS

Bastrop, Tex.—Carpenter's Feed & Supply Store has opened with M. A. Carpenter as proprietor. The new firm will carry a complete line of feed supplies.—B.

Dalhart, Tex.—The new \$150,000 concrete and steel elevator of 250,000 bus. capacity erected by the Mayfield Feed & Grain Co. here began receiving grain Nov. 3. N. U. Nixon is vice-pres. and general manager.

Brownwood, Tex.—Hickman Bros. Seed Co. of Rising Star, Tex., has purchased the Brown County Feed Mills and has moved its main office to Brownwood, continuing to operate the Rising Star plant, however.

Honey Grove, Tex.—George Drewery of Dallas has purchased the Honey Grove Cotton Oil Co. plant and will convert it to the manufacture of stock feeds. The plant, which will also purchase and store grains, will continue under the management of Doc. Melton.—H. N.

San Saba, Tex.—The Ledbetter Bros. Feed & Produce Co. has been sold to W. E. Sawyer and Herb Taylor. W. O. Ledbetter, who with his brother, Z. D. Ledbetter, owned the business for the past few years, has been in bad health for several months with a heart ailment.—B.

Lamesa, Tex.—Roscoe Holton, pres. of the Minimax Feed & Elvtr. Co. can now lay claim to two titles, not related with his grain and feed business. He is acclaimed the Turkey King of the South Plains, by reason of the 4,800 turkeys he has raised for the Christmas market, and he might also be called the area's Cotton King for he has 11,128 acres of cotton.—H. N.

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BRANCH WAREHOUSES: INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA; SPOKANE, WASHINGTON; MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA; PORTLAND, OREGON.

Houston, Tex.—General Foods Corporation announced Oct. 31 plans for a \$500,000 expansion program at its Maxwell House plant here. A major part of the money will be used in altering the plant and purchasing equipment for the manufacture of a new product, Minute Rice, which will utilize rice grown in this area.—P.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The big West Texas crop of milo maize can't be moved because of the car shortage, according to Frank Bailey of the Frank Bailey Grain Co., who stated that the Caprock Grain Co., operating in Lubbock County with 11 elevators, had 128 cars of milo awaiting shipment. "There are 1,000 cars of milo on the ground in the Lubbock section," he said. "We have 66 cars on the ground. And this milo is just as much a food as is wheat. The Indian government is buying all the milo it can get here."—H. N.

WISCONSIN

Antigo, Wis.—Antigo Flour & Feed Co. has added a new mixer.

Hancock, Wis.—Follet & Leach have installed new feed milling equipment.

Cashton, Wis.—The Farmers' Co-operative Elevator here was robbed of \$250 on Nov. 2.—P.

Casco, Wis.—Alex Wilquet, 70, died on Oct. 19 at a Green Bay hospital. He was associated with the Kewaunee Grain Co. for 20 years.

Neillsville, Wis.—A combination feed mill and warehouse has recently been completed by Wilbur Joyce. It is a 40-foot by 60-foot one-story concrete block building.

Green Bay, Wis.—Plans for the organization of a Poultry Improvement Ass'n were discussed at a recent meeting of feed dealers and members of the poultry industry.

Almond, Wis.—Clarence Young, owner and operator of the Almond Milling Co.'s feed and grinding plant, has installed a 60-h.p electric grinder and other new equipment.

Montfort, Wis.—The Eastman-Cartwright Lumber Co. was robbed of \$150 recently. Entry into the office was made by prying a rear window open. The dial on the safe was knocked off and a drill was used.

Chilton, Wis.—Aebischer Seeds has remodeled a three story barn into a 40 x 80 ft. seed house. He uses the top floor for a mow type drier for Reeds canary grass and the first two floors for ware house and work space.

Sauk City, Wis.—The Sauk Farm Bureau Co-operative has changed its name to the Tri-County Co-operative. The ownership and management of the concern is not involved in the change of title. Henry Theis is manager.

Burkhardt, Wis.—Because the St. Paul mills of the Midland Co-operative Wholesale Co. can handle all the necessary milling, the holdings of the organization in Burkhardt, including the mill and village homes will be sold.—P.

Waunakee, Wis.—The Waunakee Grist Mill and equipment has been sold by George W. Stehr to the Comstock Feed Co. of Madison. Possession will be given Dec. 1. Mr. Stehr, who built the mill in 1912, will retire from active business.

Soldiers Grove, Wis.—Levi Koch has purchased the feed mill from the Hoffland Bros. The new owner took possession on Nov. 3. Koch retired from farming two years ago and since that time has been selling fertilizer and seed corn and buying tobacco.

Janesville, Wis.—Kenneth B. Jeffris has been elected pres. and general manager of the Frank H. Blodgett, Inc., to succeed the late Frank C. P. Blodgett. Mr. Jeffris was formerly the sec'y-treas. of the firm. He is succeeded as sec'y by Mrs. Dorothy B. Blodgett, wife of the deceased.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. Louise Huntington Steenbergh, 71, mother of David K. Steenbergh, publisher of the Feed Bag and executive sec'y of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, died recently after a long illness. Death occurred in Atlanta at the home of a daughter. Funeral services and interment were held here Oct. 2.

Barron, Wis.—The Barron County Farmers Union has its modern feed mill ready to start operating about Nov. 1, construction of which has been underway throughout the past summer. The building is 150 x 40 ft. The concrete and steel warehouse is 40 x 84 ft., and will be used for sacking commercial feeds. The mill proper is 34 x 40 ft., three stories high with a full basement which will house the 75-h.p electric motor, hammer mill and all the conveyors. Five concrete bins will store bulk grains and protein feeds, with a combined storage capacity of about 15,000 bus. A. V. Bodeen is general manager; Arthur Larson is in charge of the mill and feed sales.

Nat'l Ass'n's Program for Saving Grain

A three point program which advises livestock raisers to stretch grain by grinding the grain, using a supplement with the ground grain and careful culling all animals selected for grain feeding has been announced by H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo., pres. of Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n as the beginning of a drive by the organization to save grain for domestic and export use. The program was drawn up by E. G. Cherbonnier, St. Louis, Mo., feed consultant to the ass'n and outstanding authority on agricultural problems.

Green stated that livestock raisers who follow the ass'n program "can save many millions of bushels of grain by stretching in accordance with the three basic suggestions".

Soybean Dockage

Bloomington, Ill.—Since the processors have returned to the practice of buying soybeans on the basis of numerical grades established under the Federal Grain Standards Act, there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction over the separation of foreign material and dockage. Many of our members have expressed the opinion that dockage should be eliminated in connection with the grading of soybeans and that everything other than beans should be classified as foreign material with a maximum of foreign material provided for in each of the numerical grades. This change could only be accomplished by an amendment to the grain standards covering soybeans.—Lawrence Farlow, sec'y Farmers' Grain Dealer's Ass'n of Illinois.

Dust Explosion at Ogden Utah

A dust explosion last month tore a hole, 10 feet by 25 feet, in the reinforced concrete wall of a storage tank at the Ogden, Utah, plant of Globe Mills. V. P. Campbell, general manager of the plant, said that no one was injured and that the plant's operating schedule was not interrupted.

Dealers Meet at Lima

Over 125 grain and feed men, covering thirty counties, attended the recent meeting at Lima, O., of the Farmers' Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio. Attorney John Forshey reported on the 10 per cent emergency freight increase and the winning of the freight rate routing case.

C. S. Latchaw, sec'y of the organization, stated in his remarks that neither farmers nor their elevators need special privileges for successful operations and brought out the facts that under prevailing tax laws other industries were granted the same opportunity to pay patronage dividends without taxes under a different name, quantity discounts on yearly business. He stated that he saw one check made payable to one elevator company for over \$4,000, a quantity discount granted on one hundred carloads of feed purchased from one of our leading manufacturers for the 1946 season, which, of course, that feed company charged back to either sales or production costs.

Representatives from the Toledo terminal market, the Cincinnati terminal market, the Buffalo terminal market and others were in attendance to get the latest information possible concerning the corn and soybean crops.

New Subsidiary of Transit Grain Co.

Transit Grain Co. has announced the formation of a new subsidiary, Feed Products, which will handle all feed operations of the firm's former feed department. Jim-McDonald will be executive vice-pres. and general manager. Altho a separately operated company, Feed Products will remain a division of the Transit Grain Co. corporation, general offices of which are located at Fort Worth, Tex. The personnel and operations of the grain department of the Transit Grain Co. will remain the same.

C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation thru Sept. 30, had completed 13,005 loans on 20,561,041 bus. of 1947 wheat in the amount of \$37,753,406.31. The average amount advanced was \$1.836 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 4,326 loans had been completed on 9,414,850 bus.

Peoria Grain Processors Election Dismissed

George J. Bott, Chicago regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, dismissed the collective bargaining agency election case of the A. F. of L. American Federation of Grain Processors of the Peoria Board of Trade, because their officers have not filed anti-communist affidavits or the union financial reports by the deadline of Oct. 31 set by the Taft-Hartley act.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 40 cents per type line each insertion.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Elevator 21,000 bu. capacity. Balloon type construction. 34' Soweigh truck scale, installed 1941. New 24 x 40 warehouse. New office, new Allen Wales adding machine. Steinlite moisture tester, combination triplicating and cash drawer sales machine. New traveling overhead truck hoist. New overhead drive, new high speed leg. Richardson automatic shipping scale. Corrugated steel on site for covering elevator. Modern house available with elevator, rock wool insulated, electric hot water heater, water softener, automatic laundry (Lauderall), new inlaid and all steel sink and cabinet set, three lots. Have to move to the southwest for family's health. Send inquiries to Kamrar Elevator Co., Kamrar, Ia., Phone No. 1 or 52 Kamrar, Iowa.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE—Have a number of good going country elevators for sale in Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois. Some will pay for themselves in one year good management. Owned mostly by older men wanting to retire. If you want to buy, see or write us your needs. Availability of most our plants not publicly known. Mid-West Business Exchange, 201½ North Michigan Street, Plymouth, Ind.

FOR SALE—Modern 8,000 bushel Elevator on N.Y.C. Equipment includes Gruendler hammer-mill with natural gas motor. Monitor grain cleaner and Clipper seed cleaner with gasoline engines. Warehouse space for feed and other items. Located at Deunquat, Ohio. Write S. D. Riedel, R.F.D. No. 3, Sycamore, Ohio.

FOR SALE—25,000 bu. Elevator with built on feed or storage room. All equipment is in A-1 condition. Located in good grain section of Illinois. Has shipping facilities of two railroads. For complete details address: 99V7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Line of six elevators with feed plants, doing business in grain, feeds, seeds, coal, feed grinding and mixing. In Ottertail County, heart of agricultural territory. Don't answer unless mean business. Address: P. O. Box 477, Fergus Falls, Minn.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—Capacity 520,000 bushel, wood construction, located on navigable river in Manitowoc, Wis. Property has 450 ft. dockage. Write or phone: Red Arrow Malting Co. Manitowoc, Wis.

FOR SALE—60,000 bushel ironclad grain elevator, feed and seed cleaning plant located in Texas. Reason for selling, other interests. Address 99V15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Elevator. Central Illinois on Wabash RR. Capacity 20,000 bu. \$15,000. Truck scale air lift. Good territory. Address 99W19, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

FOR SALE—20,000 bu. capacity grain elevator in northwestern Ohio. On B. & O. Railroad siding. Now operating. Grain dryer, 1946 dump body Ford truck. David Finkle, Milton Center, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Ironclad Elevator in Central Michigan. All new machinery for grain, feed, seeds and beans. Address: 99U5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES — SPEAR SAFETY for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; GRAIN size 4½x7 inches \$2.80 per hundred, or 500, \$13.00 plus postage. SEED size 3½x5½ inches, \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.75 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Old established Feed Mill and Hatchery; 100,000 capacity; 2 story tile block building with railroad in back; 7 room modern residence, all located on an acre of ground. County seat, population 12,000, in one of the richest grain sections of the middle west. Have franchise on leading lines which would be transferable. Selling account of age and health. Address: 99W11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Feed Mill and Elevator in Northwest Ohio. Very good territory. Owner wants to retire. Annual business \$225,000. Wheat storage space 10,000 bu. If you want a real good business and plenty of work write: Pioneer Milling Company Pioneer, Ohio

FOR LEASE

WILL LEASE MY FEED, Grain, Seed, Poultry, Egg, Grinding Business to right party. Must be aggressive. Inventory \$30,000. Volume last year \$380,000. John T. Lowe, Ellsworth, Wisconsin.

MILL FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Will offer for sale at public auction at the east door of the Court House in Kenton, Hardin County, Ohio, November 15th, 1947, at 11 o'clock A. M., a flour mill located in Forest, Ohio. Can be readily changed to grain elevator, large storage capacity, wonderful opportunity for either flour mill or elevator or both, good brick building four stories with additional storage bins. Appraised at \$6,600.00. Inquire—

Harry M. Price, Receiver
Kenton, Ohio

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE—Grain and Feed business, prosperous community in Indiana. Gross over \$330,000 last year. For further particulars write or phone Melvin Liechty, % Roy S. Johnson & Son, Realtors, DeVoss Building, Decatur, Indiana.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—Richardson Scales, Bag Closing Machines and other good MILL, FEED & ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT.

J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery
1522 East High Street Jefferson City, Mo.

WANTED—100-lb. Bran Packer. State price and condition, etc. Palacek Mills, 122 East Market, Enid, Okla.

WANTED—2000# or 3000# upright mixer. Elmer E. Bliss, Oxford Elevators, Oxford, Kans. Phone 92.

FOR SALE

1947 DIAMOND "T" 2 TON TRUCK

Has 14 ft. GRAIN BODY

2 speed rear axle
with dual wheels

Never Licensed
Priced \$3,200
f.o.b. Chicago

Write or phone

Cook County Lumber Co.

Phone Waterfall 1112
200 E. 130th St. Chicago 28, Ill.

For Sale

SIX STEEL GRAIN STORAGE TANKS

having a total capacity of 734,000 bushels, located at National Milling Company, Toledo, Ohio.

Five tanks are 50 feet in diameter with a capacity of 128,000 bushels each, and one tank is 42 feet in diameter with a capacity of 94,000 bushels.

The bins will be available for dismantling shortly after December 15, 1947. They must be dismantled and removed from the property. Inspection can be arranged by contacting Macdonald Engineering Co., Telephone Pontiac 4971, Toledo, Ohio.

Macdonald Engineering Co.
188 West Randolph Street,
Chicago 1, Illinois

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE

- 1—Williams Super Titan 5 Roller Mill with spinner type Separator, complete in every detail. Still set up as operated in plant in Missouri.
 - 5—Anderson Special Bag Sewing Machines, class 14600 with totally enclosed 2 HP AC motors.
 - 1—Union Special Junior Sewing Machine with 1 HP motor.
 - 21—Horizontal Dry Mixers, from 50 to 5000 lb. capacity.
 - 18—Hammer Mills: Williams, Gruendler, Sturtevant, Jeffrey, Prater. All sizes and types.
 - 7—Tyler Hummer Vibrating Screens, 1, 2 and 3 surface, 3' x 5' and 4' x 5'.
 - 4—Anderson No. 1 Expellers, complete, m.d.
 - 1—Louisville 6' x 50' Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
 - 1—Devine 5' x 33' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
 - 1—Sprout Waldron 36" Heavy Duty Ball Bearing Attrition Mill with 2—100 HP AC motors.
 - 2—Nordyke and Marmon four 9 x 24" Roller Mills with serrated rolls.
 - 100—Stainless Steel, Nickel, Copper and Aluminum Jacketed Kettles up to 1200 gallon capacity.
 - 71—Steel Vertical and Horizontal Tanks up to 100,000 gal. capacity.
- Send for Special Bulletin GB, listing complete details.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-15 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.

FOR SALE

- 1—Robinson Vertical Floor Type Mixer, 3000 lbs. capacity, equipped with 7½ HP Louis Allis Ball Bearing motor with V-belt drive. This equipment is new and in crate ready for shipment.
 - 1—40 HP Fairbanks Morse Type H Ball Bearing Electric Motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt. Speed 1800 RPM, complete with oil type compensator.
 - 1—No. 1 Miracle Ace Molasses Mixer with graduating feeder and meters. Electric Motor can be furnished.
- Peddy Blower Company, Mason City, Iowa

MACHINERY & MOTORS—½ to 150 H.P. electric motors in stock, open and dust proof, also gear-heads. Air Blast Car Loaders, Power Shovels, Truck Hoists, Batch Mixers, Corn Cutters and Graders, Cleaners, Pellet Crumblers, Shellers, Hammer Mills, Attrition Mills, Molasses, etc.

You Can Get WHAT You Want WHEN You Want It From Davis.

Established 1894

H. C. Davis' Sons Mill Machinery Co.
Bonner Springs, Kansas

FOR SALE—CAR LOADERS, Air Blast. One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers; One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator; Boss Car Loader; Corn Cutter; Two-Twenty Inch Eureka Aspirators; One—24" Beall Aspirator; One—10"x30" Nordyke & Marmon Dbl. Roller Mill; Nine 15"x30" Crimping or Flaking Rolls, only; One —2000 bu. Howe Elevator Hopper Scale; One Roscoe Ajax Oat Huller.

J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery
1522 East High Street Jefferson City, Mo.

SURPLUS GRAIN, FEED DRIER & HEATER

Powerful portable 100,000 BTU Stewart-Warner drier and heater complete with 1½ HP air-cooled engine and turbine-type blower for sale. Dries corn, grain, seeds, etc. Also heats buildings, barns, shops. Hundred other uses. (Original price \$583). Sale price only \$195. Send for literature.

Modern Specialties Distributors
P. O. Box 1421 Pueblo, Colorado

FOR SALE — USED MACHINERY

No. 4-17 N. & M. Square Sifter; Robertson Self Balancing Sifter, 6 Sections; Iron King Bran Packer; Double Roller Mills; Half Bu. Avery Automatic Scale. Many other items. What are your needs? Perhaps I can fill them. Will BUY good machines.

T. A. McWILLIAMS
1460 S. Second Street Louisville, Kentucky
Phone—Magnolia 0438

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE

Conveyors, including floor to floor
conveyors\$684.00
Bag and Box Pilers..... 708.00
20-ton Truck Scales..... 702.00

Motors, conveyor belting, casters, bearings.

BONDED SCALE COMPANY

120 Bellview Columbus 7, Ohio
Phones: Garfield 1651; Univ. 2832 Evenings

FOR SALE—USED MACHINERY

- 1—26" Monarch belt driven Attrition Mill Line shaft and pulleys for belt driven mill.
- 1—70 H.P. Primm heavy duty oil engine.
- 1—Globe combination truck and wagon dump.
- 1—Monarch Ear Corn Crusher.

H. W. Colwill Creston, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Stand 12 x 7 elevators 36 ft. high, including head pulley, belting, 12 x 7 cups, CI boot, bolts, 5 HP Howell head drive including motor base and motor 60 cycle 3 phase 220 volt totally enclosed. (No legging or head). New, never used. \$950.00. Address: 99U6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

FOR SALE—3 Hi 9x30 Great Western; 3 Hi 9x18 Noyes; 9x24" Full size rolls. New and Used Motors—New and Used Mill Machinery—Hammer Mills—Corrugating Machines and Tools. Ross Machine & Mill Supply Inc.

10 W. 16th St. Oklahoma City, Okla.

GEARMOTORS—Heavy duty type with T.E.F.C. motors, 3 phase, 220/440 volt, 100 RPM output speed complete with adjustable bases.

Clayton C. Christenson
Motor Dealer
Sheldon, Illinois

FOR SALE—24" double head Robinson attrition mill direct-connected with two 25 HP motors. G.E. starting compensator with ammeter, double throw switch, 200 amps, 3 pole, all in perfect condition. Farmers Grain & Milling Co., Inc., Wellington, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One used Dixie 20-40 Hammer-mill, with fan and with direct connected 40 HP motor, all mounted on cast iron base, located Ohio. Address: 95S10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Ritchie Bag Dumper, Williams Hammer Mills, 48" Carter Duo Aspirator, Several Carter Disc Separators, Pneumatic Tight Wrapper. Address: 99U4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

FOR SALE—No. 10 International Portable Corn Sheller mounted on Indiana truck with Packard Motor. 300-400 bu. per hour capacity, with forty foot drag. Good condition. Barnett Grain Company, Morocco, Indiana.

FOR SALE—One 22" Robinson Unique Attrition mill complete with two 15-HP motors, starter and magnetic separator. Ready to run. A-1 condition. Inquire. Arndt Bros. Co., Inc., Sheboygan, Wis.

FOR SALE—One used No. 5 Western Corn Sheller with new complete roller and cradle assembly installed in 1944, not used since 1945. Price \$145.00, FOB Fargo. W. H. Magill Seed Co., P. O. Box 2019, Fargo, North Dakota.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—12 in. Ford Hammer Mill, pulled by 55 H.P. Buda engine. All reconditioned. Mounted on Dodge truck. Priced right. Chas. B. Wing & Sons, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery. 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Cummins H6 diesel engine complete with Twin Disc clutch and V-Pulley power take off. Price \$1,500.00. Stafford Grain Company, Hope, Indiana.

FOR SALE—New No. 2 Type C Whirlbeater Gruendler Grinder 20 HP, 3 phase motor, immediate delivery. Address 99W16, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One No. O Sidney Corn Sheller & Cleaner, combined. Capacity 175-225 bushels per hour. Very good condition. Complete Leiters Ford Elevator, Leiters Ford, Ind.

FOR SALE—One 1940 portable No. 3 Jay Bee Feed Grinder with Waukesha 60 HP motor unit mounted on 1940 Chevrolet Truck. All in good condition. W. T. Backman, Home, Kans.

FOR SALE—Used Hammer Mills, One Blue Streak No. 30, \$200.00; one Papec MS—\$100.00. Stafford Grain Co., Hope, Indiana.

HAMMER MILL with 25-HP motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 95E5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Overhead portable electric Truck Hoist, complete with G. E. Motor. Delaney Grain and Lumber Co., Wapella, Illinois.

FOR SALE—One Ten Ton Howe Weightograph, in good condition. Price \$100.00. Amboy Grain Company, Amboy, Indiana.

FEED MIXER—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 95E4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 95E6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Equipment of 50 barrel Flour Mill 7 x 18 rolls, belts, shafting, pulleys, motors. Brecksville Milling Company, Brecksville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—High Molasses Pellet Machines. Address 99W18, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 95E3, Grain & Feed Jnlrs., Chicago.

To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns

WANT ADS

in the **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** Consolidated make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—½ ton upright Mixer with motor, in good shape. Contact Elmer E. Bliss, Oxford Elevators, Oxford, Kansas. Phone 92.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 15 H.P. Type "Y" Fairbanks Oil Engine, in good running condition. Price \$350.00. Have changed to electricity. Peterson Grain Company, Glenavon (P. O. Farmer City), Illinois.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Wagon, stock and truck scales, new and rebuilt. In stock. Immediate delivery. Acme Scale Co., 335 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo. Scales for Every Purpose.

MOTORS WANTED

WANTED—One new or exceptionally good used motor. 10 H.P. 110/220 volts, 40-60 amp., single phase 1750-1800 rpm.; preferably a dust-proof but open type acceptable. Write or call us Collect. Bixby Non-Stock Co-op. Co., Sutton, Nebraska, Phone 1314.

WANTED—One 7½ H.P. Single Phase enclosed Electric Motor. Henry Lueck, Derby Grain Company, Netawaka, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Army Dust Masks. We bought up a large supply of Surplus Masks at a very low price. Have never been used and are in good shape. Neat and compact and easy to work in. We know you will like them when you see and use them. Send 58c for one. Two for \$1.00. About one-tenth of the original cost. Ed Morgenstern Elevator Co., Utica, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Chipman Paris Green. Sizes 14 lb., 100 lb., 22c lb., F.O.B. Texas, immediate shipment. Wire orders collect. Eastern Seed Company, Box 1316, Corpus Christi, Texas.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

TOTALLY ENCL. FAN COOLED MOTORS

Immediate shipment on new Westinghouse Lifeline 60 cycle, 3 phase, 220/440 Volt, 1750 RPM in 3, 7½ and 10 H.P. sizes. Some 5 H.P. 1200 RPM in stock. Also open motors. Get our prices before buying.

Clayton C. Christenson — Motor Dealer
Sheldon, Illinois

In Stock

New TEFC, 3 phase Fairbanks Morse Motors. 125-HP, 1200 RPM; 75-HP, 1800 RPM; 10-HP, 1200 RPM; 7½-HP, 1800 RPM; 5-HP, 1200 RPM. Capital Electric Co.,
209 E. 9th Street Topeka, Kansas

FOR SALE—5 HP TEFC Motors—6—800 amps. 220 volt entrance switches 400 amps. and 600 amps. entrance switches. Distribution panels both 220 volt and 440 volt, available from stock. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

AVAILABLE from stock at this time 5 hp, TEFC motors, also 7½, 10, and 15 hp. motors TEFC, 3/60/220/440/1800/. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Michigan.

SEED STORE FIXTURES

FOR SALE—Seed Store Fixtures, Bins, Cabinets. Walkerbilt, Penn Yan, N. Y.

SEEDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Clinton Seed Oats direct from farm loaded in cars. Write for prices. Strong & Strong, Earlville, Ill.

FOR SALE—Clinton Seed Oats, sacked and recleaned. A. F. Meis, LeMars, Iowa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced Feed Salesman for state of Illinois, selling a vitamin pre-mix which has been sold to feed mills for 25 years. (Commission and drawing account.) Excellent opportunity for the salesman that can qualify. Sales Manager, 521 S. 3rd St., Minneapolis 15, Minnesota.

WANTED—Feed Salesman capable of taking over a partially developed territory in Central Illinois and developing it in line with its great possibilities. Only interested in man who can produce. Salary and liberal commissions. Joe Schafer & Sons, 221 N. First St., Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—Experienced Feed Mill Maintenance Foreman. Also expert machinist. John J. Czarev, Superintendent, Schreiber Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED

LICENSED GRAIN INSPECTOR, 10 years' experience, age 38, seeks opportunity as grain buyer, supt.'s ass't., or inspector for live grain organization. Address 99W27, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

BETTER MACHINES FOR LESS MONEY
All Makes — New & Used
Typewriters, Adding Machines, Calculators.
For a real buy on a 4# carbon paper try our Special \$1.25 per 100.
Typewriter Clearing Ass'n., 112 S. 4th St.
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota

MILL & ELEVATOR FIRES

are often caused by

SMOKING

If smoking must be permitted

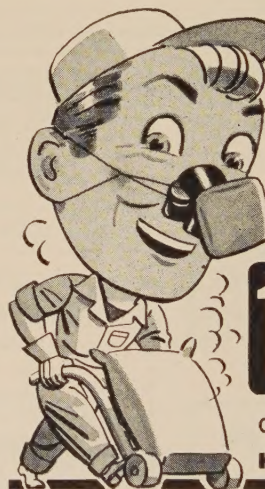
Provide a safe place and

Confine smoking to that place

PREVENT FIRE

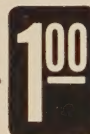
MILL MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

CHICAGO



Hi YA! DUSTY!

HAVE YOU TRIED DUPOR No. 1



Handy as a pair of glasses... provides wonderful protection against grain dusts. Worn over nose only... does not hinder talking or eating. Recommended by thousands! Order now!

COVER'S Dust-Tight, Fog-Proof GOGGLES \$1.65
H. S. COVER, South Bend, Ind.

Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Soybeans, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND improved 97-6. Shipping Weight, 2 pounds. Price \$1.30, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

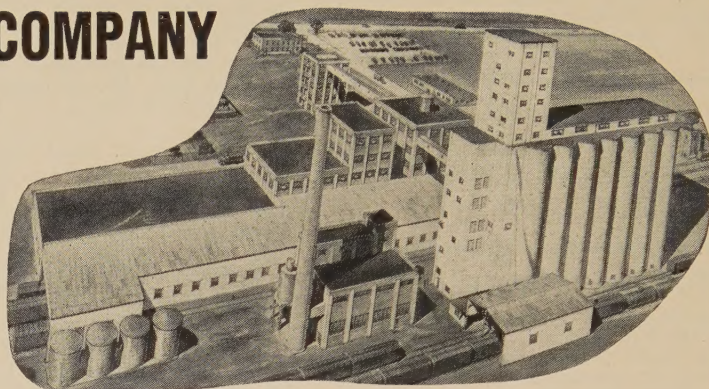
GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

CROSBY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

ENGINEERS — CONTRACTORS

Specializing in
Soy Bean Processing Plants, Feed Mills,
Grain Elevators, Cement Plants

185 NORTH WABASH AVE.
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS



JOHNSON SAMPSON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Designers and Builders of
Modern Concrete Grain Elevators
and Annex Storage

Box 912
Phone 659



Salina,
Kansas

When writing
advertisers men-
tion Grain
& Feed
Journals
Consoli-
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so doing
you help
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HORNER & WYATT

DESIGNERS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS
FLOUR MILLS
FEED MILLS

▼
APPRAISAL REPORTS

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Consulting Engineers to the
Grain and Milling Trade

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516 DWIGHT BLDG.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Ibberson Efficiency

—Saves Money—

Builders of: Grain Elevators
Feed Mills
Seed Plants
Coal Plants

Repairing and Remodeling
T. E. IBBERSON CO.
Minneapolis Minnesota

EIKENBERRY CONST. CO.

CONTRACTORS—ENGINEERS
GRAIN ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS
SOYA PROCESSING PLANTS

108 E. Mulberry St. Bloomington, Ill.

Concrete Storage Bins and Elevators

—216 built prior to 1946—
J. E. REESER & SON
MAROA, ILLINOIS

NELSON & BEGGS

Consulting Engineers

Grain Elevators, Feed Mills,
Driers, Custom Grinding Plants,
Soya Processing Plants.

8 E. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

POLK SYSTEM CONCRETE STORAGES

POLK-GENUNG-POLK CO.
Fort Branch, Indiana

Designers — Contractors

TILLOTSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

Builders of Elevators and Mills

CONCRETE or WOOD
1215 JONES ST. OMAHA, NEBR.

CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets

RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
2606 Taylor Street Omaha, Neb.

HOGENSON

Construction Co.

Designers and Builders

Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses
REMODELING
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

FELTS & JACK CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.

Engineers—Contractors
Fort Wayne, Ind.

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

**Grain & Feed Journals
For Sale Ad**

DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the progres-
sive grain elevator men of the entire country by
advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consol-
idated. It reaches them twice each month.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

SERVING THE MIDWEST

Since 1855

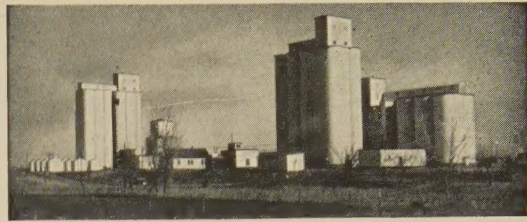
Concrete Grain Elevators
Grain Processing Plants

THE WEITZ COMPANY, INC.

Industrial Engineers and Builders

406 Fleming Bldg.

Des Moines 9, Ia.



CHALMERS & BORTON

Contractors and Engineers
Hutchinson, Kansas

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

1012 Baltimore Ave. — — Kansas City, Mo.

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators

Feed and Flour Mills

Malting Plants

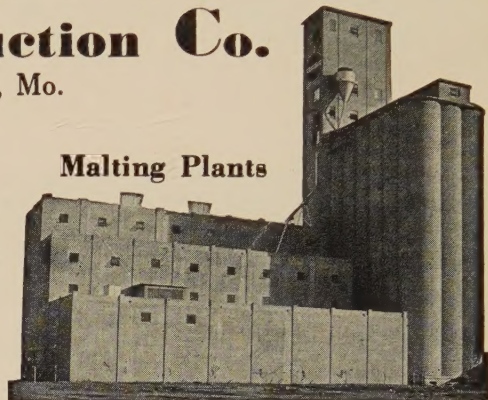
MILLER MALTING COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Complete Malt Plant Including

Elevator—Kiln House—Germinating Compartments

Designed and constructed by us.



JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators, Feed & Flour Mills, Soya Bean Processing Plants

1844 — 1946

A Century in Engineering and Construction

231 South La Salle Street

Chicago 4, Illinois



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

JOHN S. METCALF CO.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

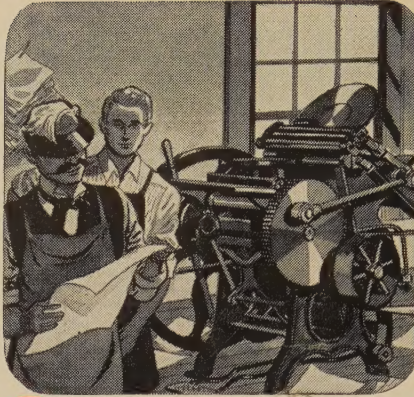
105 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

460 St. Helen St., Montreal
12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.



1 1450—First printing presses stemmed from cheese or cider presses. Gutenberg's hand press used type carved from wood and metal. Four centuries later printing was still largely a manual operation. But the Industrial Revolution was near.

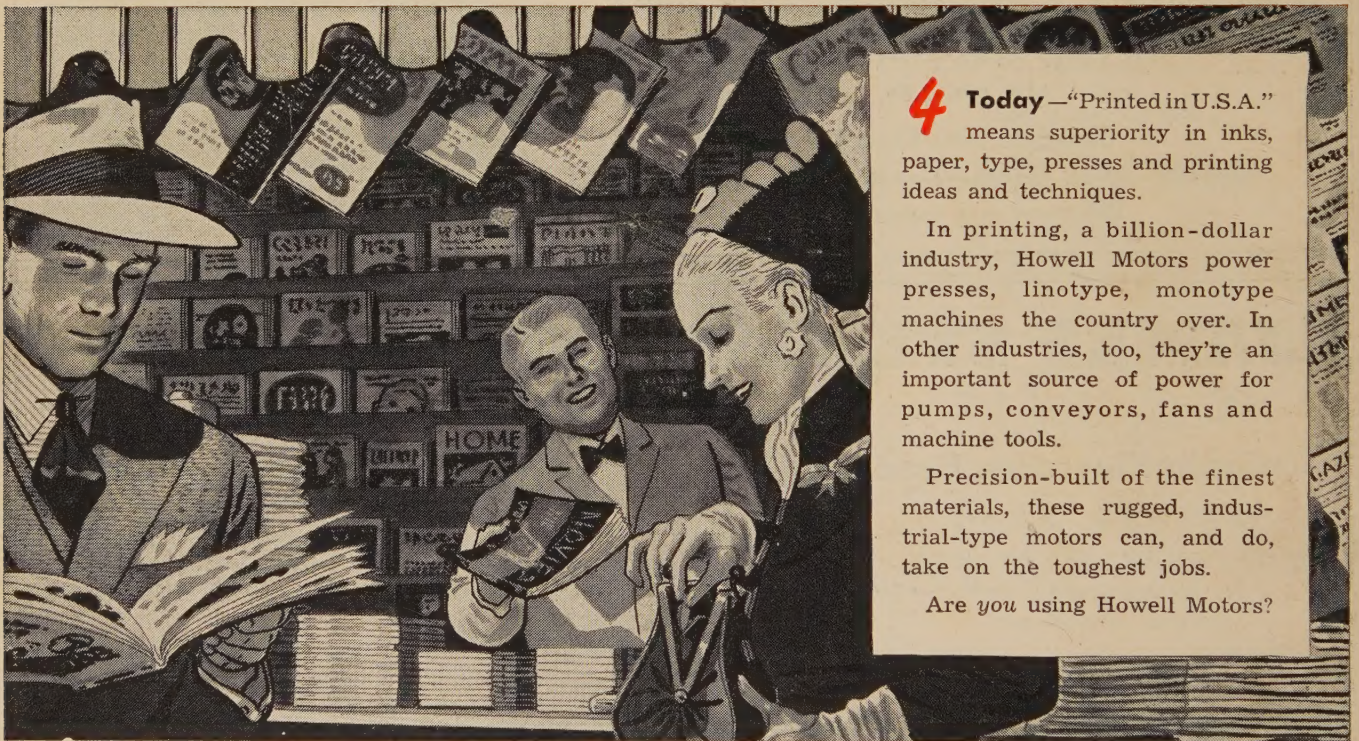


2 1875-95—Electric power revolutionized printing. Hand work gave way to powered presses and machines. Foot treadles and hand cranks disappeared. Low cost electricity started printing on its way to becoming a modern art.



3 1930—Whereas, Gutenberg was 7 years printing 200 copies of his Bible—presses of the thirties did the job in 20 minutes! In 1915 Howell "Red Band" motors were introduced. They won instant acclaim in this and other industries.

"Printed in U. S. A."—and how!



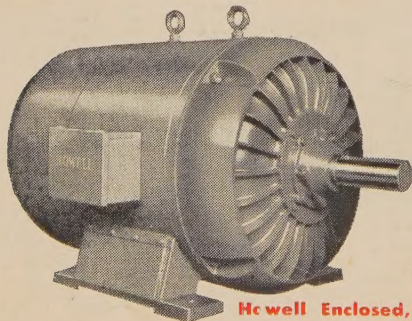
4 Today—"Printed in U.S.A." means superiority in inks, paper, type, presses and printing ideas and techniques.

In printing, a billion-dollar industry, Howell Motors power presses, linotype, monotype machines the country over. In other industries, too, they're an important source of power for pumps, conveyors, fans and machine tools.

Precision-built of the finest materials, these rugged, industrial-type motors can, and do, take on the toughest jobs.

Are you using Howell Motors?

Here's another precision-built Howell Motor . . . industrial type with copper or bronze rotors . . . specially insulated . . . statically and dynamically balanced.



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Manufacturers of Quality Industrial Type Motors Since 1915

